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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

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| I. CHINA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged |
| V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Middle East & South Asia ReviewInter-Arab AffairsIslamic AffairsPalestinian AffairsOPEC AffairsSouth Asian Regional AffairsArab Africa<ul style="list-style-type: none">AlgeriaChadEgyptLibyaMauritaniaMoroccoSudanTunisiaWestern SaharaArabian Peninsula<ul style="list-style-type: none">BahrainKuwaitOmanPDRYQatarSaudi ArabiaUnited Arab EmiratesYemen Arab RepublicIraqIsraelJordanLebanonSyriaSouth Asia<ul style="list-style-type: none">AfghanistanBangladeshIndiaIranMaldivesNepal & BhutanPakistanSri Lanka |
| VI. LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |

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CURB ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY EXPORTS ADOPTED

OW161927 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO -- A panel of seven major industrialized democracies has agreed to curb exports of high technology and related equipment used in the production of nuclear weapons to other countries, the government announced Thursday.

The agreement is said to be aimed at banning nonnuclear powers from attempting to produce nuclear weapons and strengthening the system set among the countries seeking to prevent nuclear proliferation.

The 18-point guidelines worked out by the seven powers include rockets capable of carrying hardware weighing more than 500 kilograms and related production equipment.

The international agreement was simultaneously announced Thursday by member nations which include the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan.

Software such as flight control systems as well as aero-electronic devices used for rocket production are also on the list.

Regarding nonrestricted software for export, Japan will ask countries involved not to put them into use after modification or remodeling.

Japan will also seek guarantees from member countries to refrain from re-exporting the high-technology to third countries without Japan's consent, government officials said.

Japan is expected to call on the Soviet Union and China to join the international accord, the officials said.

POLICY, REACTION TO U.S. SANCTIONS IMPOSITIONNakasone Vows End to Sanctions

OW180601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Saturday he will do everything he can to press the United States to revoke its sanctions imposed Friday on 300 million dollars worth of some Japanese electronic products.

Nakasone told reporters that Japan will file a complaint with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and hold bilateral talks with the U.S. to seek early U.S. revocation of its 100 percent punitive tariffs on small Japanese computers, color TV sets and power tools. [passage omitted]

Talks Urged Before GATT

BK180336 Hong Kong AFP in English 0311 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 (AFP) -- Japan called on the United States on Saturday to open urgent talks before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), aimed at withdrawing new U.S. tariffs on some Japanese electronic imports.

Hajime Tamura, Japan's minister for international trade and industry, told reporters that the tariffs -- imposed Friday by the Reagan administration -- were "in clear violation of the GATT." "Therefore, in Washington...we immediately requested bilateral consultations in accordance with Article 23/1 of the GATT," Mr. Tamura said.

Washington, where it was still Friday night when the announcement was made here, imposed the tariffs after charging that Japanese companies were selling computer chips to third countries at less than cost price. Article 23/1 gives two GATT members a chance to settle their differences before resorting to international arbitration.

Mr. Tamura said Washington had taken a "discriminatory" move against Japan by imposing 100-per-cent tariffs on three major types of electronics products, including televisions. He added that Japan would not take retaliatory action before he meets Tuesday and Wednesday with U.S. trade envoy Clayton Yeutter.

Japan says that it has respected an agreement it signed in July 1986 with the United States on semi-conductor sales. The agreement had notably called for an end to dumping on third markets and greater access to the Japanese markets for U.S.-made computer chips.

Tamura Urges Early End

OW180329 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura said Saturday Japan will seek an early settlement on its chip trade dispute with the United States within the framework of the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) without taking countermeasures "immediately" against the just-announced "discriminatory" U.S. action.

The remarks came shortly after President Ronald Reagan announced the imposition of 100 percent punitive tariffs on three types of Japanese products -- power tools, small computers and color television sets -- in retaliation for Japan's alleged violation of a bilateral semiconductor trade pact.

"The U.S. action is discriminatory against Japan and imposes tariffs in excess of concession rates, Tamura said in a statement. "Japan considers it to be a clear violation of the GATT."

Japan urged the Reagan administration to hold "emergency" bilateral talks under GATT rules.

Tamura expressed his deep regret over the "violent" U.S. action against Japan, which Tokyo hopes would not "cause severe damage to the world free trading system as a whole." He requested the U.S. to withdraw the sanctions "as swiftly as possible," saying the Reagan administration should not close its eyes to recent improvements in market access and third-country "dumping." The 63-year-old veteran parliamentarian said his planned meetings with U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter Tuesday and Wednesday could pave the way for a kind of "final resolution" on the intensified trade dispute between the two countries, which he said are fundamentally "the most friendly nations" mutually.

Tamura said Japan will not take retaliatory action against the U.S. sanctions immediately, at least until he sees the results of his upcoming talks with Yeutter.

Business Urges Withdrawal

OW171313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO -- Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), Friday urged that the U.S. Government rescind trade sanctions about to be imposed for Japan's alleged violation of a bilateral agreement on semiconductor trade.

The U.S. was expected to levy punitive tariffs on an assortment of Japanese electronics products Friday in retaliation against Japan's "failure" to live up to microchip trade pact designed to stop Japanese chipmakers from selling computer chips below "fair market value" in other countries.

Japan, denying it has violated the chip pact, announced Thursday that it will bring the case before the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the international organization governing world trade.

Referring to the planned lodging of a complaint with GATT, Saito urged both the U.S. and Japanese Governments to assume a cautious attitude, saying that both governments "should ensure that sanctions do not invite counter sanctions from the other side."

Saito warned the U.S. against moving to impose retaliatory tariffs on products which have nothing to do with semiconductors, such as photographic films, power tools and small electric motors. "If the U.S. sanctions spread to encompass industries other than the semiconductor industry, (?it) will damage the current friendly relationship between Japan and the U.S., and exert (adverse) effects on both Japanese and U.S. economies," he said.

Saito also hinted that the Japanese Government would show evidence that Japanese semiconductor firms are sticking to the trade pact, so that the U.S. will agree to retract the sanctions.

Meanwhile, Takeshi Ishihara, president of the Japan Committee for Economic Development, criticized the U.S. retaliation policy as "impetuous." Ishihara told reporters that "the U.S. appears to be considering taking the new measure (of imposing the punitive tariffs), because it feels that there are limits to its policy of reducing its trade deficit by engineering a weaker dollar."

Ishihara also urged Japanese export-oriented firms to change their overseas marketing strategy, saying that such firms should raise prices "to retain profit margins, rather than placing priority on maintaining existing market shares." He was apparently commenting on a marketing strategy of many Japanese firms, under which profit margins and production costs have been held far below the 40 percent rise in the yen's exchange value over the past 19 months to retain competitiveness and market share overseas. He also urged that the semiconductor industries of both countries hold consultations on the problem to find a solution to a rupture in the Japan-U.S. semiconductor trade talks.

LDP ADOPTS OUTLINE OF BUDGET; TALK OF ABE'S TRIP

OW171221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO -- The Ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Friday came out with an outline of an emergency package of economic measures designed to boost domestic demand and alleviate foreign criticism of Japan's huge trade surplus.

The economic plan was worked out ahead of a visit to the U.S., starting Sunday, by Shintaro Abe, LDP Executive Council chairman, as a special envoy of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. With this program in hand, Abe will explain Japan's efforts to increase domestic demand and imports to top U.S. officials including Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz.

To boost domestic demand, the measures focus on a front-loaded implementation of public works projects, including a full-scale start on the construction of new "Shinkansen" bullet train lines and the promotion of large-scale development projects. They also call for tax cuts, promotion of housing and urban development, and the sending of experts who have lost jobs in hard-hit industries like coal, shipbuilding and steel, to developing countries.

The measures to increase imports include the government's procurement of supercomputers from the U.S. and a two-year advance of the implementation of Japan's seven-year plan for expansion of Official Development Assistance (ODA), 70 percent of which goes to Asian developing countries.

The government and LDP are scheduled to work out a comprehensive package of measures, including the just announced measures, in mid-May after close consultations with the relevant ministries and agencies. The outline of the comprehensive package is expected to come before a planned trip to Washington, starting on April 29, by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Abe on Trip

OW161147 Tokyo KYODO in English 1140 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Thursday that he will press the Reagan administration to withdraw a planned semiconductor retaliation and avert a protectionist omnibus trade bill during his upcoming visit to the U.S.

Abe, currently chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) Executive Council, also said he would like to impress the U.S. political leaders with Japan's efforts to solve immediate problems. He made the remarks in a press interview prior to his departure Sunday for the U.S. as a special envoy of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to break the impasse of Japan-U.S. trade friction. Asked about what to do specifically, he replied that he would like to make efforts to solve individual issues between the two countries, including construction of the new Kansai International Airport. U.S. firms wish to participate in the airport project.

At the same time, he said he will explain to the U.S. Government and Congress the outline of the measures for boosting domestic demand being worked out by LDP. "It is necessary to place emphasis on government procurement that may lead to an import increase," he said, referring to the economic measures.

Apart from economic issues, Abe said he will hear from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz about the Intermediate Nuclear Force issue and the situation in the Korean peninsula.

Supplementary Budget Approved

OW111143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO -- The government and Liberal Democratic Party agreed Saturday to earmark over 5 trillion yen in a supplementary budget which the party outlined on Friday, a senior LDP officer said.

The accord was reached through consultations between Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and the LDP's Executive Council Chairman Shintaro Abe, said the officer who declined to be named.

Abe, who leaves for the United States Sunday as a special envoy of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, will brief American leaders about the LDP's economic policy package announced Friday.

The LDP's package calls for boosting domestic demand, expanding imports and increasing economic assistance in a bid to diffuse trade tension with foreign countries stemming from Japan's huge trade surpluses which came to 82.6 billion dollars in 1986.

Dispute Not Affected by Budget

OW171247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 17, KYODO -- A Japanese high-ranking official Friday said a just-announced economic stimulative package of the Ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) would have little effect on planned U.S. sanctions against Japan for alleged violation of a bilateral semiconductor pact.

The official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), who asked not to be named, said the trade dispute over semiconductors stems from severe Japan-U.S. competition in high-technology products trade and has its own logic.

"Most U.S. trade negotiators advised me not to have illusions that such an LDP stimulative package would help solve all specific issues between Japan and the U.S.," the top MITI trade negotiator said.

President Ronald Reagan is about to implement sanctions imposing 100 percent punitive tariffs on some Japanese electronic products in retaliation for Japan's alleged violation of the seven-month-old chip accord.

The Reagan administration charged that Japanese chip makers are selling their electronic devices at below-cost prices in third-country markets to get around the bilateral agreement and that Japan fails to allow foreign firms easy access to the Japanese chip market.

The MITI official said there is little possibility that Shintaro Abe, chairman of the LDP's Executive Council, who leaves for Washington April 19 to explain the LDP package, will succeed in persuading U.S. political leaders to rethink the Reagan sanctions.

He added that Japan will lodge a complaint with the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), as soon as possible, if the U.S. carries out its sanctions.

Abe Departs for Washington

OW190520 Tokyo KYODO in English 0449 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 19, KYODO -- Shintaro Abe, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party's Executive Council, left for Washington Sunday for talks with President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. Government and business leaders, expected to center on the bilateral trade dispute. Abe, former foreign minister, has been sent by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to lay the groundwork for the premier's April 29-May 5 U.S. visit.

Abe is scheduled to have talks with Vice President George Bush during his stay in Washington.

LDP TO REFER SALES TAX BILL TO HOUSE SPEAKER

OW171307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO -- The government and ruling Liberal Democratic Party decided Friday to leave the fate of their sales-tax plan to the lower house speaker in a move amounting to effective shelving of the controversial tax proposal.

LDP sources said the party reached the decision during a series of behind-the-door consultations involving LDP Secretary-General Noboru Takeshita, Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru and emissaries from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Political analysts say the move means the LDP has given up hopes of steering the tax bill through the Diet during the current parliamentary session.

The decision marks a major political setback for Nakasone, who has vigorously campaigned for the tax plan as part of his expressed political commitment to reform Japan's taxation system.

The sources said the government and the LDP will ask lower house speaker Kenzaburo Hara to set up a consultative panel to look into the tax bill and decide how to handle it.

This actually amounts to shelving the controversial tax bill as the current Diet session ends in May and the house speaker needs time to secure an opinion from the yet-to-be-formed consultative panel, political analysts said.

The tax bill, submitted to the Diet last February, has come under fierce attack from the opposition camp and even triggered a revolt among the rank and file within the ruling party. The sales tax bill calls for a 5 percent tax on all value-added transactions by businesses with annual sales of over 100 million yen.

The government-LDP move Friday came two days after the LDP rammed the fiscal 1987 government budget through the lower house Budget Committee, triggering yet another confrontation and deadlock with the opposition over Diet business.

LDP sources said the move was an attempt by senior LDP leaders to seek a compromise with the opposition camp, which has insisted that the sales tax must be scrapped.

Nakasone Apologizes for Tax

OW171253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone suggested publicly for the first time Friday that he may have violated a campaign pledge last year in seeking to levy a new sales tax.

Speaking at a national tax-reform forum in Tokyo Friday, Nakasone apologized for what he described as his "fault" in causing "widespread misunderstandings" of his past remarks on the sales tax.

"There have been widespread misunderstanding about my (past) remarks, and it is understandable that people say 'Nakasone has violated his campaign,'" Nakasone told the forum. "I apologize for this fault of mine."

Nakasone, who is under pressure from the opposition camp to scrap the tax, was referring to a pledge he made during campaigns for parliamentary elections last year not to introduce a "large scale indirect tax."

Nakasone's remarks came as senior officials from his ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the government decided earlier in the day to the sales tax to the speaker of the lower house. [as received] The move practically amounts to shelving the tax plan, which has been held up at Diet since it was introduced last February, political analysts said.

Nakasone, however, defended his commitment to seek a radical reform of Japan's taxation system and vowed to carry it out after the fiscal 1987 government budget is through the Diet.

It was the first time Nakasone has come close to admitting that he may have violated the campaign pledge. He has so far denied the accusation.

Confrontation between the government and the opposition over the sales tax has stalled deliberations over the budget for nearly three months, and the government has been forced to make do on a 50-day provisional budget since the start of the current fiscal year on April 1.

The LDP rammed the 1987 budget through the lower house Budget Committee on Wednesday, a move defended by the LDP as necessary to lift the economy out of its current recession.

"When the fiscal 1987 budget is passed into law, we will make a settlement (on the tax issue) that can be agreed to by both the ruling and opposition parties," Nakasone told the forum Friday.

Nakasone hinted that he may rewrite the sales tax legislation by saying that he plans to do something "very drastic" about the tax plan.

NAKASONE URGES FURTHER OPENING OF FINANCIAL MARKET

OW151217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 15 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday instructed the Finance Ministry to take steps to further open up Japan's financial market to foreign competition.

Nakasone's instruction came following his consultations Tuesday with visiting U.S. congressmen from the Senate and House Banking Committees, who urged Nakasone to help give Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) membership to as many American firms as possible. Nakasone made the instruction in his meeting with Makoto Utsumi, director of the Finance Ministry's International Finance Bureau, at his official residence.

Nakasone told Utsumi, "I want the Finance Ministry to make further efforts to liberalize Japan's financial market by realizing Tokyo's role as an international financial center."

U.S. congressmen also called on Nakasone to allow American securities firms to receive increased underwriting quotas of Japanese government bonds in Japan's primary national bondmarket.

The Finance Ministry will study concrete measures to meet these U.S. demands while consulting with TSE officials and private financial institutions, a ministry source said.

EVENTS MARKING KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY CONTINUE**14 Apr Grand Central Meeting****SK150839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 15 Apr 87**

[Text] Pyongyang April 15 (KCNA) -- A grand central meeting was held on April 14 at the Pyongyang indoor stadium to celebrate the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Silk banners came to President Kim Il-song from the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front and the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The meeting was attended by leading functionaries of the party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs and public organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, leading men of science, education, literature and art, public health and the press, bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs, heroes of the republic and labour heroes, men of merited services, members of the relay groups bringing loyal letters, soldiers and working people in the city.

South Korean revolutionaries, a congratulatory group of the South Korean National Democratic Front, a congratulatory group of the South Korean people, a congratulatory group of Korean residents in Japan for celebrating the 75th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, a congratulatory group of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan, delegations and visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a relay group bringing a loyal letter from 700,000 Koreans in Japan and Korean figures abroad including Mr. Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Taekwondo Federation and his party attended the meeting to congratulate President Kim Il-song on his 75th birthday.

Present there were goodwill envoys, comrades and friends who came from different countries of the world to celebrate President Kim Il-song's 75th birthday.

Attending the meeting were Yi Kun-mo, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok and other members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK, its alternate members, and secretaries of the C.C., the WPK, vice-premiers of the Administration Council and other cadres.

Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, delivered a report at the meeting.

Loyal letters congratulating President Kim Il-song on his birthday from the peoples of all provinces, officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the Korean people's security force, public security officers, employees of railway, men of culture and art, youth and students and 700,000 Koreans in Japan were presented to the platform of the meeting.

The members of the relay groups loudly shouted the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" firmly pledging themselves to remain loyal to the party and the leader forever, representing the unanimous hearts of the entire peoples.

Yi Kun-mo Meeting Speech

SK152240 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0608 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Report by Yi Kun-mo, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, at a central congratulatory report meeting to celebrate the 75th birthday of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, at the Pyongyang Gymnasium on the afternoon of 14 April -- live]

[Text] Comrades, today we significantly greet the 75th birthday of the respected and beloved leader with great national pride and confidence amid this magnificent period during which the entire party and all the people are rising to carry out the Third 7-Year Plan and vigorously waging the struggle to expedite the complete victory of socialism while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech, which unfolded new shining prospects for the future of the chuche fatherland. Marking this day, all the people are wrapped in boundless touching emotion and pleasure and overflowing with sentiments of boundless respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Availing myself of this occasion to celebrate this significant April holiday, I, with the same emotions of boundless reverence and burning loyalty as all party members and people, respectfully extend greatest honor and most ardent congratulations to the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song, who has wisely led the arduous and complicated Korean revolution down the single road of victory by embarking early upon the road of revolution and who has attained immortal achievements for the fatherland, the people, the times, and the revolution by waging an energetic struggle without rest or sleep. [applause]

Comrades, our era, which constitutes the most shining age in the long history of our country, is a rewarding age during which a drastic change has been brought about in pioneering the fate of the fatherland and the nation as a result of the Korean people's upholding the great leader in the van of the revolution. The modern history of Korea -- the history of our people's revolutionary movement -- the genuine origin of which started thanks to the glorious revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has traversed the pride-filled road of victory while recording the annals of epochal changes and great creations under the wise leadership of the leader. Over this historical course, our people have formed the powerful revolutionary main forces firmly united around the party and the leader, have accomplished the cause of liberating the country and building a new homeland, have successfully carried out multistage revolution and construction, and have greeted the great age of the blossoming and prosperity of the fatherland during which their independent aspirations and national resourcefulness have been fully demonstrated. [applause]

In retrospect, our revolution has inevitably hewed out an unprecedentedly arduous path, and the Korean communists and people had to undergo a difficult struggle both before and after they took power. Our country was one of the forefronts where the class struggle and anti-imperialist struggle were fiercely waged. Also, it was a colonial agricultural country dominated by past centuries of backwardness and poverty. Our people had to wage two grim wars against the most tyrannical imperialist aggressors to obtain and defend the independence of the country and on two occasions had to clear away the heavy destruction left after the colonial rule of imperialists and their wars of aggression to build a new fatherland and society. Furthermore, the artificial division of the national land has laid a grave obstacle before the unified development of the country. Because our people have great Comrade Kim Il-song as their leader, they have been entirely able to honorably overcome all difficulties and ordeals in the way of the revolution and win a shining victory. [applause]

During the age of the WPK -- a glorious era led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the Korean people, who in the past miserably suffered the enslavement of imperialism and feudalistic oppression without a party or power, have become a great people with a great party, the chuche fatherland, and genuine revolutionary power; our country has been turned into an independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist country and our nation has become a powerful and dignified independent nation. By advancing under the wise leadership of the leader while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the van of the revolution, the prospering socialist Korea of today emerged, our great party was built, and the high national dignity and invincible creative might of our people have been displayed.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who has pioneered the chuche revolutionary cause and brilliantly illuminated the future path of the times and the revolution through his profound ideological and theoretical activities and grand revolutionary practice, and who has staged the historic struggle of our party and people for sovereignty, independence, and socialist and communist construction to shining victory. [applause]

The revolutionary activities of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who has wisely led, in the van, the entire course of our people's revolution of national liberation, revolution of democracy, revolution of socialism, and socialist and communist construction for over 60 years since his founding, in October 1926, of the Down-With-Imperialism Union [DIU] -- the first genuine communist revolutionary organization in our country -- are those of the matchlessly great and seasoned leader of the working class in terms of protracted fighting history, rich and multifaceted fighting achievements, and a great influence over the development of history. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great ideologist and theoretician who created the immortal chuche idea, the guiding idea of our revolution; brilliantly indicated the future path of the Korean revolution with its resplendent rays; and effected a historic turn in carrying out the revolutionary cause of the popular masses for independence. [applause]

The great chuche idea is the lofty outcome of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's long profound and multifaceted ideological and theoretical activities. The leader's creation of the chuche idea takes the highest and most shining position among the achievements he has attained before the times and the revolution. Having clearly penetrated the urgent demands of the times and the revolution through extraordinary wisdom and outstanding insight by embarking early upon the road of revolution, the great Comrade Kim Il-song created the chuche idea -- a new revolutionary idea based on the philosophical principle that men are the masters of everything and decide their fate -- over the course of independently pioneering the path of the revolution and staging the struggle by comprehensively analyzing and summarizing experience in the struggle of the oppressed for liberation and the lessons of our people's struggle for national liberation and by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the reality of our country.

The chuche idea is the great revolutionary idea of the working class created by reflecting the independent aspirations and demands of the popular masses, and the great philosophical idea of honoring man, which has elevated his dignity and status onto the highest level. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's creation of the chuche idea was an epochal event -- a great turning point in the ideological and spiritual life of mankind and in the development of progressive ideas. It was a historic landmark that casts rays of victory on the Korean revolution with many turns and twists and opened a bright vista for the revival of the nation.

Over the entire course of leading the Korean revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given scientific answers to all problems that have arisen in the revolution and construction based on the *chuche* idea and has comprehensively systematized the *chuche* idea, theories, and methods, thereby developing the revolutionary idea of the working class on a new higher level.

The *chuche* idea -- the ideological and theoretical summation of our country's revolution and the communist movement -- consummates the ideas and theories that have been developed, enriched, and newly presented over the course of waging the revolutionary struggle under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, and gives the most correct answers to new problems raised by the revolution and construction of our times.

By consistently adhering to the *chuche* idea, using it as the leading guideline, our party and people have been able to powerfully accelerate the Korean revolution along a most straight path without deviation and attain shining success and victory in all fields of the revolution and construction.

Over the long period of time since he first embarked upon the road of revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has indeed provided the genuine guiding idea of our revolution and construction through his research and creative ideological and theoretical activities without rest or sleep, has extraordinarily enriched the treasure chest of progressive ideas with precious ideological and theoretical assets, and has attained immortal achievements in developing the revolutionary theories of the working class and in carrying out the cause of the popular masses for independence. [applause]

The *chuche* idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been comprehensively embodied in the practice of our country's revolution under the wise leadership of the leader, thereby unfolding a glorious *chuche* era -- a new *chuche* era during which the popular masses take responsibility for their own destinies and pioneer them independently and creatively.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a glorious revolutionary struggle that powerfully displayed the justness, truth, and invincible vitality of the *chuche* idea by brilliantly embodying it in the practice of our revolution.

During the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song scientifically defined the nature of the Korean revolution and clearly delineated *chuche*-oriented revolutionary lines, strategies, and tactics based on the *chuche* idea and developed our people's struggle for national liberation and the Korean communist movement on a new higher level by conducting an organizational armed struggle with standing revolutionary armed forces. As a result of winning victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists in our country was put to an end and the cause of national liberation was brilliantly realized. Based on the solid organizational and ideological foundation for building the party and the shining revolutionary tradition provided in this course, our revolution developed to the stage of struggle of building a new society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great strategist and politician who more firmly consolidated the *chuche* forces of our revolution based on victory in the revolution of national liberation and led our people's cause of building a new fatherland to victory relying upon the might of the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses. [applause]

Forming powerful revolutionary forces was a vital demand that determined victory or failure for the revolution. More firmly consolidating the *chuche* forces of our revolution was the grave strategic task assigned as the primary question of our revolution, which had performed the cause of national liberation and entered the stage of building a new society.

The main independent force of history -- the powerful main force of the revolution -- is transformed into an invincible strength when the party-- the guiding force of the revolution -- and the popular masses in direct charge of the revolution are combined as a single political force with the leader at the center. Based on his deep insight into the situation that prevailed in our country after liberation and into the demands of the developing revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set the three lines for founding the party, the country, and the army and wisely led the struggle to realize them, thus brilliantly carrying out this historic task.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who provided the historic root of the party under the banner of the Down-With-Imperialism Union, who brilliantly pushed ahead with the cause of building our party amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and who built the strong main force of the Korean revolution by rallying the broad working masses under the banner of national liberation, not only completed the cause of founding the party by concentrating preferential efforts on founding the party, the general staff of the revolution, after national liberation [in 1945], but also vigorously spurred the broad masses of people to turn out in the struggle for building a new fatherland by firmly rallying them into a single political force.

With the completion by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of the cause of founding the party, an epochal turn was effected in our people's struggle for building a new fatherland and in the development of the Korean revolution.

With the founding of our party thanks to the energetic struggle of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who devoted his all for building a new party, a *chuche*-oriented party, not only has the Korean revolution been able to possess a strong and militant general staff which takes the *chuche* idea as its guiding ideology, but also our people have been able to display high independence and creativeness and to victoriously advance revolution and construction under the leadership of the party. [applause]

State sovereignty is the basic factor which determines the position and role of a people. The masses of people should become the masters of the government in order to become the genuine masters of history and society. Following the founding of the party, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the people's government for the first time in the history of our country and, thus, founded the DPRK, our glorious fatherland, by brilliantly embodying the *chuche*-oriented government building line. The great leader also built the revolutionary regular armed forces capable of firmly guaranteeing our revolutionary sovereignty through force of arms. [applause]

At the same time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized various working mass organizations by class and social stratum and rallied all the relevant class and social stratum into these organizations, irrespectively of the differences in their political parties and religions. Thus, the great leader firmly built and organized affiliated organizations of the party and more firmly consolidated the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

That the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly built the chuche-oriented forces of our revolution in the initial period of building the new fatherland by building the party, the state, and the regular armed forces of the working class in a timely manner and by firmly rallying the masses of all strata around the party was indeed an immortal and great achievement that provided a firm guarantee for victory to our people, who entered on the road of creating a new independent life. [applause]

Thanks to this brilliant success, from the initial period of building the new society our people were able not only to firmly guarantee the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces over the counterrevolutionary forces and to achieve the constant development of the revolution, but also to surmount the arduous trial in the Fatherland Liberation War. The Fatherland Liberation War of justice against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion was a sharp military confrontation between an independent people and the imperialist aggressor and between the independent revolutionary forces and the counterrevolutionary forces. It was also the great revolutionary war which fully displayed the invincible might of our people, who were firmly rallied around the party and the leader.

The victory of the Fatherland Liberation War, which dealt a disgraceful defeat to the U.S. imperialists for the first time in history and which demonstrated to the world the heroic spirit and indomitable vigor of the Korean people, was the brilliant victory of the excellent military ideology of the respect and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great military strategist and the ever-victorious iron-willed commander, and his chuche-oriented military strategy and tactics. It was also a historic event which demonstrated that the strength of our nation in which the party, the leader, and the people are firmly united in one ideology and one will are invincible. [applause]

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is not only the great leader who has led the struggle for the revolutionary prosperity of our society under the banner of the chuche idea to victory, but is also the great genius who has unfolded the new history of socialism in our country. [applause]

To achieve the independence of the masses of people, it is important to carry out the task of reforming society so that social and political independence can be achieved. The task of reforming society in a revolutionary manner in our country was a complicated task which had to pioneer a new road with unique strategy and tactics because of the unique social and historical conditions of the country. This difficult task has been able to be victoriously carried out, thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has created the chuche-oriented social revolution theory and who has brilliantly embodied this theory. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by brilliantly embodying the chuche-oriented revolutionary line elucidated by him in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period and, thus, by thoroughly carrying out the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy in the early days after national liberation, established the new people's democratic system in the northern half of our country and, thus, opened the start of advance toward socialism.

With the establishment of the people's democratic system under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have freed themselves from the colonial and feudal yoke and have become the independent masters of building a new society. Thus, our people have firmly established the social and economic foundations for socialism.

Reforming the old production relations into socialist production relations is a major content of the socialist revolution. The timing and ways of implementing this task are a very important problem which influences the victorious advance of the revolution and the development of production capability.

Defining the postwar period, when our people urgently demanded socialist reforms and the revolutionary forces capable of carrying out the socialist reforms were fully prepared, as the most suitable period for the socialist revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song propounded an unique line to reform the economic forms in a socialist manner prior to carrying out technological reforms and wisely led the struggle for its realization.

Thanks to the great leader Comrade Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented socialist revolution line and the leader's excellent leadership, socialist collectivization was successfully carried out. As a result, our people were able to achieve the historic victory of completing socialist reforms in the urban and rural areas in a short period, even under conditions in which the level of the development of production of the country was low. Thus, an advanced socialist system devoid of exploitation and oppression has been established in our country.

The establishment of the socialist system was a great historic event which completed the cause of class liberation and which effected a basic change in the social position and role of our people. With the establishment of the socialist system, our people's social and political independence has been firmly achieved, the political and ideological unity of all the people based on the worker-peasant alliance has been further strengthened on new socialist foundations, and a wide road has been opened for the development of the productive forces of the country and the improvement of the people's living.

The socialist system in our country is the most superior social system which treats people as the most precious and valuable thing and which guarantees the people's independent and creative lives. The brilliant successes attained in all sectors -- political, economic, and cultural -- in our country after the victory of the socialist revolution there are closely related to this superior socialist system. Thanks to these brilliant successes, our people have been able to achieve a new advance of the revolution on the strength of the invincible vitality of socialism.

The road toward socialism and communism is an unfamiliar road pioneered by mankind for the first time. It is also a road of rewarding and sacred struggle to completely achieve the independence of the masses of working people under the banner of the revolution. By giving extensive and scientific explanations of the new problems which arise in the implementation of the revolution in the period after the completion of the socialist reform of production relations, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made it possible for our party and people to brilliantly carry out the creative cause of building socialism and communism.

The line for the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and the policy for occupying the ideological and material fortresses of communism, which have been delineated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are the most just guiding guidelines that help the party and government of the working class achieve the complete victory of socialism and successfully build communism by inheriting the revolution after carrying out the socialist revolution. With the setting forth of the great ideas and policy for occupying ideological and material fortresses by carrying out the three revolutions, the strategic goal and basic way to build socialism and communism have been delineated clearly, and, with [word indistinct] fighting program, our party and people have come to remodel nature, society, and man into something that resembles the working class and to accelerate the completion of the cause of communism. The struggle to remodel nature is the struggle to provide material conditions to help the masses of the people enjoy an independent life by freeing them from the yoke of nature.

By firmly following the basic line of building the socialist economy based on the principle of self-reliance -- the line of simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture while preferentially developing heavy industry -- the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has wisely led the vast creative struggle to build an economy that serves the people -- a self-reliant economy -- in our country. Thus, he has helped solidify the result of the victorious socialist revolution and lay the firm material and technological foundations of socialism. Thanks to the line for building a great self-reliant national economy set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, thanks to the basic line for building the socialist economy, and thanks to the leader's wide leadership, the struggle of our people, who failed to [words indistinct] in the past, who did not inherit any economic bequest from their ancestors, and who had to begin everything in an empty land where all sectors of the people's economy had been completely destroyed because of a 3-year war, has attained a brilliant result. [applause]

Socialist industrialization has been realized following the successful accomplishment of the postwar rehabilitation tasks in our country. This is another great victory our people have attained in the process of advance toward progress and civilization. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set forth the chuche-type line for socialist industrialization and the policy for the technological revolution, and has led the people toward thoroughly implementing this line and policy. Thus, under difficult circumstances in which they had to concentrate on national defense construction while building the economy to cope with the intensified aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, our people successfully carried out socialist industrialization in a very short period of time and turned our country into a powerful socialist industrial country that possesses modern industry and an advanced rural economy.

With the brilliant realization of socialist industrialization, a self-reliant and modern industry emerged. As a result of equipping all the sectors of the people's economy, including the rural economic sector, with modern technology and equipment, our country became a magnificent member of the ranks of advanced countries in the world by extricating itself from economic and technological backwardness, the legacy of the old society. And our people magnificently advanced into the international arena as a powerful and developed people.

In accordance with the line for making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern, and scientific -- the line set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the struggle has been waged vigorously in our country today to further strengthen the self-reliant nature of the people's economy and to advance the technological revolution to a new higher stage. Thus, material and technological foundations that suit socialist society, which has completely attained victory, have been laid in a reliable manner, and the noble cause of freeing workers from difficult and arduous labor has been carried out successfully.

Successfully resolving rural questions is an important task in establishing a monolithic pan-national ownership system [tanilhan chonmin soyuje], of realizing a society that is devoid of class, and of attaining the complete victory of socialism.

Having a profound insight into the mature requirement of our revolution and into the legal process of building the socialist rural areas, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has wisely led the struggle to implement this thesis. Thus, he has brought about an epochal change in developing peasants into members of the working class, in industrializing agriculture, and in turning all our rural areas into comfortable and civilized socialist rural areas. [applause]

The thesis on the socialist rural areas in our country, which attaches importance to [words indistinct] and to productivity, is our party's unshakable fighting program. By solidifying and developing cooperative ownership and by turning it into pan-national ownership by following the road indicated by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, our people will brilliantly implement slogans calling for abolishing classes -- the slogans which have emerged for the first time since the working class emerged in the arena of history.

By comprehensively establishing church-type socialist economic management systems, including the Taean work system and a new agricultural guidance system, to meet the characteristics of socialist society and the requirements of the development of the situation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brought about a basic change in guiding and managing the people's economy and has helped further solidify and develop production relations in our country.

By inventing the theory to remodel men into church-type communists and by vigorously forging ahead with the ideological and cultural revolutions, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has successfully developed men, the masters of society, into communists. This is a great exploit the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has performed in carrying out the cause of socialism and communism. [applause]

Man remodels nature and society. Developing people into true communists is most important in solidifying and developing the socialist system and in completing the cause of socialism and communism. Based on the scientific elucidation that the work of remodeling man is basically the work of ideological reform, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has wisely led the work of revolutionizing all members of society and turning them into members of the working class by firmly giving priority to ideological revolution over all other work.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has uniquely raised and resolved the question of the ideological revolution, our party has continuously brought about an upsurge in socialist construction by helping the masses of the people highly display their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness in the entire course of revolution and construction, has developed all party members and workers into passionate communist revolutionaries who are endlessly faithful to the party and the leader and who devotedly struggle for the fatherland, the people, society, and their groups.

By vigorously forging ahead with the cultural revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has expounded that eliminating cultural backwardness -- the heritage of an exploiting society -- and building a truly people minded and revolutionary culture constitutes the indispensable requirement for developing an independent and creative man. He has attained brilliant results by energetically leading the struggle to achieve this end.

Under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader, our people have become the true creators of culture and those who enjoy it in the ear of the Workers Party. They are happy and proud to live in a great heyday in all sectors of building socialist culture, including training the second generation and the people's cadres, cultural and artistic work, and public health work.

Gone forever is the day when the majority of workers wandered in ignorance and illiteracy, far from modern technology and civilization. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our country has been turned into a country of learning and education where the entire party, the entire country, and all the people study. Our country has been turned into a powerful and civilized country which possesses a force of 1.25 million intellectuals and where socialist culture has blossomed brilliantly.

The cultural and technological levels of workers have reached a very high stage in our country as a whole. A magnificent goal has been set to help all the people attain a cultural and technological level -- the level of a college graduate -- by filling society with intellectuals, and this goal is being successfully attained.

Because the ideological revolution and the cultural revolution have been vigorously accelerated, the remnants of backward old-fashioned ideas and culture have become very marginal factors, and all the people have been prepared as communists who enjoy a high cultural standard and who have developed in an overall manner. This shows that our society has been highly developed and proves that the correct task of reforming man has been successfully resolved in our country. Because under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, successes have been brought about in socialist economic construction and the work of reforming man, our state and social system has been further consolidated and developed on a strong political and economic basis. In our country, all the people are strongly united around the party and the leader with a single mind and intent, and the beautiful communist-style custom of advancing together, while helping and leading each other, is highly displayed among the workers.

The party and the popular masses form the ranks of single-mindedness and unity centered around the leader, and all the people endlessly trust the party and the leader. Herein lie a basis for the solidity of our state and social system and a decisive guarantee for the victories of the socialist and communist cause in our country. Because of all the achievements brought about in the struggle to reform men, society, and nature, our revolution today is passing through a high stage in which the complete victory of socialism is not an ideal in the distant future but is a reality in the immediate future. This is a brilliant result of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has endlessly advanced revolution and construction along a single upward road under the banner of continued revolution. This is also the great result that our people have brought about carrying out the cause of socialist construction under the leadership of the party and the leader. [applause]

From their own experiences, our people have come to very firmly believe that the line of socialist and communist construction which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth is the most direct road toward completely realizing the popular masses' cause of independence. Moreover, in the future we will also realize the work of modeling the entire society on the chuche idea in advance and successfully conquer the ideological and materialistic fortresses of communism by accelerating the struggle for the complete victory of communism and socialism through more vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- along these lines.

While foreseeing the distant future of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brought about precious achievements -- that will be bright in future generations -- by energetically leading the noble cause of consolidating a firm basis for the endlessly victorious advance of our revolution and the completion of the chuche cause. [applause]

The struggle for socialism and communism is a complicated and long-range historical cause. The future of the revolution and its vigorous development depend upon how the question of inheriting the revolutionary cause is resolved. Correctly inheriting the leading position and role of the leader -- the brain of the revolution and the center of unity and cohesion for the party and the people -- is important in inheriting the revolutionary cause. In our country, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, this basic question, which will determine the destiny of the party and the revolution, has been excellently resolved, and a firm guarantee that enables one to complete the chuche revolutionary cause to the end, generation after generation, under the tested leadership of the party's governing body has been provided.

This is great pride for our party and people and a historical event of endlessly precious significance for the endless prosperity of our fatherland and the development of our revolution. [applause]

The respected and beloved great Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader of the people who, having the noblest man-centered idea and man-oriented viewpoint, throughout his life has spared no pains in and devoted all his energies to the noble cause for the freedom and happiness of the people. [applause]

The great trait of a leader of the people who endlessly loves the people and who devotes everything for their benefit is brilliantly materialized in the greatness of the idea and leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The entire course of the revolutionary struggle which the leader has gone through, while overcoming numerous ordeals and difficulties, was a course of struggle to build a new independent and prosperous society for the people and to provide a more affluent and civilized life for them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has built, strengthened, and developed the party as a party that victoriously leads the popular masses' cause of independence; the regime as a regime of the people who protects the people's independence and interests; and the system as the most advanced system that reflects the aspirations and ideals of the people. In devising the lines and policies of the party and state and taking practical measures, he also has made the demands and desires of the people most thoroughly realized by always giving priority to the interests of the people. Because the great idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song on making the popular working masses the masters of everything and on making everything in society serve the popular working masses, and because his energetic leadership in doing so have brilliantly materialized, the most people-oriented and most communistic measures have been successively taken in our country despite massive state-level burdens, while revolution and construction have been carried out under very difficult conditions, and our people and all young generations are enjoying endlessly happy lives to their heart's content satisfaction under the great care of the party and state.

With the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under his wise leadership, in our country, the struggle for grand economic construction and nature-remaking projects which are aimed at providing treasures for the future happiness of the people and the prosperity of future generations is being vigorously waged on a grand scale, and in this process, grand monumental creations that will become a basis for the eternal happiness of our people are more numerous being erected. Truly, respectfully upholding as a leader [suryong] the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who, becoming the great father of the people, devotes himself to taking care of the present happiness of our people and their future destiny and to providing a more independent and creative life for them, is the greatest happiness for our people and future generations. [applause]

Completing the cause of national liberation and realizing the greatest national desire of all the Korean people by reunifying the divided fatherland is a noble cause that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has devoted himself to throughout the period when he has led the building of new society. At each period of revolutionary development, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by reflecting the unanimous intention and desire of our people, has advanced the most just lines and policies on independently resolving -- based upon democratic principles and with peaceful means -- the question of reunifying the country, and his energetically led the struggle to materialize these lines and policies. Because of the proposals for independently and peacefully reunifying the fatherland, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth, and the persistent struggle of our party and people to realize them, new progress has been made in carrying out the cause of reunifying the fatherland.

While highly respecting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, the South Korean revolutionaries, youths, students, and other patriotic people consider the immortal *chuche* idea as their revolutionary belief and creed in struggle. Greatly inspired by socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, they are also persistently struggling to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, to achieve national independence, and to realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the country under the anti-U.S. banner of independence. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the movement of the overseas compatriots is also developing persistently. The overseas compatriots, who suffered all kinds of national grief and humiliation in alien countries because of the lack of a true motherland, have come to have an endlessly prosperous socialist fatherland after entering the era of our Workers Party under the leadership of the great leader. Today the 700,000 compatriots in Japan and all other overseas compatriots, with endless national pride and self-confidence for holding the great leader in high esteem, are vigorously struggling for democratic national rights and the reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

By upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the banner of *chuche* idea throughout the entire course of his revolutionary activities, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song devoted himself to developing the world revolution and the international communist movement. Regarding the Korean revolution as a part of the world revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song closely linked the national mission of the revolution and its international mission with one another and, through the extraordinarily profound and rich ideological and theoretical achievements and the examples of noble revolutionary practice won and set during the course of the long revolutionary struggle, has made immortal contributions to the anti-imperialist cause of independence of the international working class and oppressed peoples and to the development of the nonaligned movement and the overall international revolutionary movement. [applause]

Today, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who has greatly contributed to the friendship and unity of the socialist countries, the consolidation and development of the international communist movement, and the victorious advance of the anti-imperialist cause of independence through restless and energetic foreign activities throughout his long revolutionary course, is highly respected and endlessly trusted as a renowned activist and tested leader of the international communist and labor movement by the revolutionary and progressive peoples of the world. [applause]

Indeed, the history of the revolutionary struggle of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has effected a fundamental turn in the destiny of our people and in the situation of our fatherland by wisely leading the entire historic course from the inception of the Korean revolution to the golden age of the fatherland's prosperity along the single road of victory, and vigorously encourages the development of the era along the road of independence with his great revolutionary ideology and practice, shines as the greatest and most sacred history of the struggle and a feat which can be done only by an outstanding communist revolutionary and leader struggling for the people's cause of independence and the socialist and communist cause. [applause]

The history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the history of the struggle of the peerless patriots and great leader [yongdoja] who has devoted himself to achieving the liberation of the fatherland and the prosperity of the nation, and to achieving the independence of the country and the happiness of the people, and is the history of the glorious struggle of the great ideologist, theoretician, and politician who has illuminated the new path of the revolutionary movement for independence with outstanding ideology and theory and has won immortal achievements for the cause of national liberation, class liberation, and the liberation of mankind with outstanding and tested leadership. [applause]

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has struggled restlessly and sleeplessly for the fatherland and the people, and for the revolution, still with the same noble spirit and the same extraordinary energy which he possessed at the time of leading the anti-Japanese front, is continuing to wisely lead the entire party, the entire country, the entire people, and the entire army to the historic march to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause.

The name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has created the leading revolutionary ideology in the chuche era, has founded the ever-victorious WPK by pioneering the chuche revolutionary cause and devoting all his life, has made our people a great heroic people with high independent and creative capabilities, and has led our revolution to endless upsurges by fully displaying the might of the unity and cohesion of the party and the people, will shine forever in history, and the achievements which the leader has won for the era and revolution will, as the noblest revolutionary treasure, become an immortal banner vigorously encouraging the people's struggle for socialist and communism. [applause] Our people, who struggle for the just cause under the leadership of the great leader, are ever-victorious. [applause]

Comrades: Our revolution, which has advanced far in achieving the rewarding cause of socialism and communism under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has today reached a high stage where the entire society is permeated with the chuche idea. In this course, an even broader vista has opened for the future of the nation. For our people, who are under the leadership of the great leader and party, a straight single road of revolution has been paved, and living their present rewarding lives, believing in an even brighter future, and ceaselessly advancing toward new victory with overflowing ambition are great honor and happiness.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, our people are facing an important task to win the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by further accelerating the revolution and construction. To accomplish this task with outstanding energy and with the innovative spirit, we must continue to vigorously struggle and dash forward more rapidly by overcoming all difficulties.

All party members and working people, by cherishing deep in their hearts the great national pride and self-confidence for carrying out the revolution by holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, must firmly defend and glorify the immortal revolutionary achievements of the respected and beloved leader and move forward more persistently for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader. [applause]

Holding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem is the revolutionary faith and firm will of our people which they have cherished deep in their hearts since the dawn of the Korean revolution under the wise leadership of the leader. By following the example of loyalty set by the young communists and fallen patriots set during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we must hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem forever and must be always loyal along the single road of the revolution shown by the party and the leader. [applause]

All party members and working people must arm themselves with the revolutionary ideology of our party, the chuche idea, must firmly establish the chuche revolutionary world outlook, and must politically and ideologically defend the Party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song at the risk of their lives under all circumstances. They must highly display an absolute and unconditional spirit in implementing the teachings of the leader and the orders and direction of the party.

We must defend the invincible unity and cohesion of the party and people, which have been achieved through the long struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as the apple of one's eye, must strengthen and develop them generation after generation, and must firmly defend and brilliantly inherit the glorious chuche revolutionary tradition of our party. [applause]

By upholding the historic policy speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the first session of the Eighth SPA and the decision of the 12th Plenary Session of the 6th WPK Central Committee, we must once again display the might and honor of the chuche idea by successfully accomplishing the first year's task of the great Third 7-Year Plan and attaining the 10 long-range goals of socialist construction. [applause]

To counter the new war provocation maneuvers, which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are intensifying with each passing day, we must maintain high revolutionary vigilance and accelerate production and construction with the spirit of crossing the burning river and wading through swamps and with a mobilized and tense posture.

By firmly uniting around the party and the leader under the banner of the great chuche idea and the banner of the three revolution -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- let us all vigorously struggle for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause. [applause]

Reflecting the burning loyalty and endless admiration of all people, I respectfully wish the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song good health and long life for the reunification of the fatherland and the consummation of the socialist and communist cause and for the endless prosperity of our fatherland and the happiness of our descendants. [applause]

Long live the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause]

Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer and promoter of all our people's victories! [applause]

Beijing Embassy Banquet

SK180349 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] On the occasion of the 75th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Sin In-ha, our country's ambassador to China, arranged a banquet at the embassy on 14 April.

Hung at the front of the banquet hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Invited to the banquet were Xi Zhongxun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau; Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and vice premier of the State Council; Chen Pixian, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Zhu Liang, head of the CPC Central Committee International Liaison Department; and responsible functionaries of ministries, committees, friendship organizations, and the press field.

Ambassador Sin In-ha spoke first at the banquet.

In his speech, he noted: Over the past long period of some 60 years, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained great achievements, which will shine forever in the history of our fatherland, by leading the Korean revolution through many tempests.

He stressed: All the Korean people absolutely trust and endlessly revere the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and the benevolent father and regard living while upholding him as the great leader as their matchless national glory.

Pointing out the fact that our people are making efforts to carry out the first-year tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan and realize the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in firm unity around the party and the leader, he expressed deep thanks to the Chinese party, Government, and people for actively supporting and encouraging the struggle of our people.

Referring to the traditional Korean-Chinese friendly relations, he noted: Consolidating and developing the great Korean-Chinese friendship, which is being constantly brought to full blossom on the basis of the concern of the leaders of the two countries and the intimacy of relations between them, are a demand of the developing revolutions of our two countries and a unanimous desire of the two peoples of Korea and China.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun spoke at the banquet.

He said: On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Chinese comrades attending the banquet, I extend most ardent fraternal congratulations to respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the WPK, and the Korean Government and people.

He continued: Comrade Kim Il-song is the founder and leader [yongdoja] of the WPK and the DPRK and the tested great leader of the Korean people. Through his shining revolutionary activities over the period of more than half a century, Comrade Kim Il-song waged a matchlessly arduous and heroic struggle to defeat the aggression of the imperialists by embodying Marxism-Leninism in the concrete reality of the Korean revolution and by leading the Korean people, thus achieving national independence and defending the newly founded revolutionary power. Also, he has turned a once poor and backward Korea into a prospering and developing socialist country by attaining great success in the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

The WPK and the Korean Government headed by Comrade Kim Il-song have put forward on many occasions a series of just and reasonable proposals and assertions to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, defend peace, and furthermore achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. At the first session of the Eighth SPA of Korea held some time ago, Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a new proposal to hold high-level North-South political and military talks. This proposal is of positive and great significance in solving the problem of Korean reunification independently and peacefully.

He noted: Comrade Kim Il-song not only has made outstanding contributions to, and has attained brilliant achievements for, the revolution and construction of Korea and the cause of independent and peaceful reunification, but he has also greatly contributed to defending peace in Asia and the world and the cause of mankind's progress. For this reason, he is sincerely loved and supported by all the Korean people, and respected and admired by the Chinese people.

He said: In his boyhood, Comrade Kim Il-song came to China and fought shoulder to shoulder with Chinese communists, and in the course of this struggle, forged deep friendship with the CPC and the Chinese people. He has consistently treasured Chinese-Korean friendship and has given support to the Chinese people's cause of socialist revolution and construction progressing under the leadership of the CPC.

He pointed out: The Chinese party and people will also make all sincere efforts to constantly consolidate and develop friendship with the Korean party and people.

He stressed: We sincerely wish Comrade Kim Il-song a good health and long life on his 75th birthday. Also, we wish him fresh and greater success in leading the Korean people to carry out the lofty cause of socialist construction and national reunification.

The participants in the banquet toasted the good health and long life the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the good health and long life of respected Comrades Zhao Ziyang and Deng Xiaoping.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Sin In-ha hosted a banquet at the embassy on 13 April for many ambassadors, diplomats, and correspondents in China.

Kim Receives Indian Minister

SK171044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received K.C. Pant, minister of national defence of the Republic of Indida, who is a special envoy of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and his party on a visit to our country to congratulate him on his 75th birthday.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, general of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin and charge D'affaires ad Interim of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang Atul Pandit.

The special envoy presented to President Kim Il-song a personal letter and gift from Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the special envoy and his party in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

U.S. FLIES SR-71 INTO DPRK AIRSPACE 17 APR

SK171129 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1122 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors' high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" infiltrated deep into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong of our country and committed an aerial espionage against the northern half of the republic at around 13:10 hours Friday.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' "SR-71" infiltrated into the airspace above the territorial waters east of Kosong, and coastal waters off the Kangryong peninsula, the West Sea of Korea, also on Thursday for an aerial espionage.

Such aerial espionage numbers nine in April alone.

NO TAE-U, KIM TAE-CHUNG MEET WITH STEPHEN SOLARZ

SK190134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Chairman No Tae-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party said yesterday that after next year's Seoul Olympics he expects rival political parties could obtain constitutional revision by agreement.

"When the Seoul Olympic Games prove a success, it would be a glory to the nation and surely contribute to the creation of favorable mood for constitutional reform by interparty agreement," No said.

No made the remarks when he met with Stephen Solarz, chairman of the U.S. House Subcommittee for Asian and Pacific Affairs, at the DJP headquarters.

No was quoted as saying, "It depends on the decision of the people whether the next President fulfills his seven-year term should the Constitution be changed after after the Olympics."

No also said that "all the basic rights, including the freedom of the press, ought to be improved on a balanced and moderate basis."

Solarz expressed interest in the ruling camp decision to shelve constitutional revision and democratization steps the DJP is going to take, said Rep. Hyon Hong-chu who attended the meeting.

Later, Solarz met with opposition leader Kim Tae-chung at his house and exchanged views on the domestic political situation, including the formation of a new opposition party.

He is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister No Sin-yong and three opposition lawmakers today.

Solarz is to have a press conference before leaving Seoul in the afternoon.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON DPRK-U.S. CONTACTS

OW180029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO — South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-Su in an interview published Saturday described the recent U.S. decision allowing its diplomats to contact North Korean diplomats as a "small step forward" toward easing tension on the Korean peninsula.

Choe also told Japan's ASAH SHIMBUN newspaper South Korea is watching "with grave concern" the ongoing dispute on semiconductor trade between Japan and the United States.

Choe, who assumed the post last August, said the United States made the decision on the U.S.-North Korea contact after close consultation with South Korea which he said wants North Korean participation in easing tension on the peninsula, North-South dialogue and the 1988 Seoul Olympics. "I think this is a small step forward toward easing tension (on the Korean peninsula)," he said.

He said both Japan and the U.S. will be driven into a tight diplomatic corner if the semiconductor trade dispute is left unattended. "Developments in relations between Japan and the United States affects the Korean economy. We are watching developments with grave concern," Choe said.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan Friday announced a set of retaliatory tariffs on Japanese products following Washington's accusation that Japan failed to comply with a semiconductor trade accord between the two countries.

Choe said his government will not hastily try to establish diplomatic relations with China and the Soviet Union but will try to gradually and steadily improve ties with the two countries. "China sent a large delegation to the Asian games (in Seoul) last year. Expansion of exchanges in nonpolitical fields is the trend of the world and I believe this is a natural and healthy movement," he said.

Choe called for mutual concessions in solving problems between Japan and South Korea, including South Korea's bulging trade deficit with Japan. He said it is natural that Japan should have an appropriate defense capability for its own defense as well as for peace and stability in Asia. Choe was referring to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's decision to break the 1976 policy of keeping Japan's defense spending below 1 percent of its gross national product (GNP). Fiscal 1987 defense outlays earmarked in the national budget drafted by the Nakasone administration account for 1.004 percent of the estimated GNP for the fiscal year. Choe said, however, not only South Korea but also other Asian countries are keeping a close watch (on Japan's defense efforts) because of Japan's past militaristic activities.

BALDRIGE, NA UNG-PAE HOLD TRADE TALKS 20 APR

SK200849 Seoul YONHAP in English 0804 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Na Ung-pae said Monday that the United States should not excessively regulate its importation of Korean-made passenger cars, semiconductor products and machine tools. He said that Korea's "excellent manufacturing capability" should be combined with the United States' high technologies through mutual industrial cooperation to help both U.S. and Korean companies advance to markets in third countries. Na made these and other remarks in a meeting with U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, who arrived in Seoul over the weekend for the annual Korean-U.S. trade talks.

A considerable portion of Monday's meeting was devoted to Korea's explanation of its market opening policy. Korea has tried to open its markets as widely as possible, but there are many social and economic obstacles, especially in the agricultural sector, Na said.

In response, Baldrige demanded that Korea lower its tariff rates, simplify its import procedures and give American firms access to the Korean advertising and warehouse industries. Baldrige also said that Korea's production location policy impedes the inflow of imports from the United States, as well as Japan.

Baldrige raised his tone in a speech he delivered at a luncheon hosted by Nam Tok-u, chairman of the Korea Traders Association. He said that Korea should learn a lesson from the U.S. Government's decision to impose 300 million dollars in tariff on Japanese electronic products -- that the United States will take stern measures if a country does not open its markets.

The commerce secretary admitted that Korea has lowered tariffs considerably in the past four years but pointed out that it still puts tariffs as high as 50-100 percent on U.S. port wine and passenger cars. If excise taxes are added, he said, the final end-users' prices of these and other U.S. products would be 200-300 percent higher than their CIF [cost, insurance and freight] prices.

Although U.S.-made chocolate is harmless to the health, it is subject to complicated inspection procedures apparently aimed at delaying importation, Baldrige said. He asserted that Korea's restriction of foreign investments in the warehouse and advertising industries increases inventory expenses, delays the delivery of commodities and after-sales services, and frustrates marketing activities.

Baldrige is scheduled to visit China, Hong Kong and the Philippines after holding another round of trade talks with Na on Tuesday.

NEW PARTY TO BOYCOTT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

SK170100 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Apr 87 p 1, 2

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam, chairman of the preparatory committee to create the tentatively named Party for Reunification and Democracy [PRD], said yesterday that the PRD will boycott a presidential election under the current Constitution.

"Under the current Constitution, the PRD will not nominate a candidate for the presidential election which is scheduled for the latter half of this year," he was quoted as saying to a visiting U.S. Congressman.

Kim had a luncheon meeting with Stephen Solarz, chairman of the Asia-Pacific subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives, at the Lotte Hotel.

It is the first time the leader of the PRD led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung has stated the party position on the presidential election since President Chon Tu-hwan announced a decision not to amend the constitution until after 1988 on Monday.

The two Kims broke away from the New Korea Democratic Party a week ago last Wednesday, along with over 70 lawmakers to found a new "clear-cut and strong" opposition party.

Reporting Kim's remarks, PRD spokesman Kim Tae-yong explained, "What chairman Kim said should be taken to mean that the PRD will also boycott the elections to form the electoral college which will elect the president."

He noted, "Since last year, we have consistently maintained that we will not offer a presidential candidate under the current constitution."

Kim went on, "We also believe that the people do not want to take part in such a presidential election."

Asked whether or not the PRD will participate in the next parliamentary elections, the PRD spokesman avoided giving a clear cut answer.

But he hinted of a more positive response by saying: "A presidential election is one thing and a parliamentary election is another."

The rival political parties have been at loggerheads with other on the form of the next government for the past full year. However, they failed to make any headway in their debate on the power structure, bringing the political situation to a stalemate.

The opposition party strongly demanded a direct presidential election instead of the indirect election of the president through an electoral college, while the government party favored a parliamentary cabinet system.

During his two-hour talk with Solarz, PRD spokesman Kim said, Kim Yong-sam explained in detail the background of his decision to create the PRD.

The spokesman quoted Kim as saying, "If the current government goes on this way, it will be impossible for it to maintain power. A misfortune will occur, necessarily."

Kim Yong-sam also stressed that President Chon should make efforts to materialize the opposition's and that people's demand for "democratization" of the nation.

Meanwhile, New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] president Yi Min-u also manifested his intention not to offer a presidential candidate under the current basic law.

Receiving a visit by Solarz at the NDP headquarters Thursday afternoon, Yi said, "We have so far debated under the premise that there would be an amendment to the Constitution. Therefore, it is unnecessary to think and I have never thought about the issue of taking part in a presidential election under the current Constitution."

Minor opposition Korean National Party president Yi Man-sop also made it clear that his party will boycott the next presidential election.

He told reporters "The next president is going to lead a provisional government which will manage the Seoul Olympics and then the revision of the Constitution. Therefore, I do not think that the parties should compete against each other in the presidential election."

But he added that his party will make a final decision through discussions by party members later.

DJP Reaction

SK180101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Apr 87 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "DJP's Comment"]

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday harshly criticized Kim Yong-sam's declaration to boycott the next presidential election by an electoral college.

A party spokesman commented, "He bared his intention to drive the political situation into a catastrophe and thus create an opportunity to take power through a violent people's revolution."

Kim, who leads the projected Party for Reunification and Democracy along with Kim Tae-chung, told Stephen Solarz, chairman of the Asia-Pacific subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, that the PRD will boycott the upcoming presidential election.

The PRD seeks to reintroduce "chiksonje," or direct presidential election by popular vote.

"Our party has never been concerned about whether or not a specific person will join the presidential election," said the DJP spokesman.

KOREA TIMES REPORTS NO TAE-U PRESS CONFERENCE

SK190211 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Apr 87 p 2

["Excerpts" of question and answer session with DJP Chairman No Tae-u at a press conference at party headquarters on 18 April]

[Text] Q: The DJP has decided on a change of government under the current Constitution, postponing the constitutional amendment until after the 1988 Olympics. Can you bare the DJP's political timetable for events now, including plans to hold the national convention to nominate the ruling party's presidential candidate?

A: Our party plans to finish holding rallies to reorganize local chapters before the end of next month and then to hold national convention in the middle of June, though plans have yet to be finalized.

Q: Does the DJP take the position that a new government may be born under a new constitution even before the term of the next president ends if the ruling and opposition parties reach a compromise on the constitutional amendment after the Olympics? Will the DJP's presidential candidate make such a commitment?

A: The suspended constitutional debates will be revived to adopt a parliamentary cabinet system after successful hosting of the Olympic games. By then, I believe, an atmosphere conducive to the constitutional amendment by inter-party agreement will be created with maturing of the political consciousness of the people. So I think there is a high possibility of amendment by inter-party agreement in the long run.

But, even if the constitutional amendment is realized during the term of the next president, the next government can not be a caretaker government.

The next government to be born in February next year is entrusted to lay the groundwork for the democratic development and to carry out preparations for the Olympics.

It is very natural for (the leader of) the next government to seek to retain power under a new revised constitution even if the constitutional amendment is attained through inter-party compromise.

Therefore, I make it clear here that the next government can not be deemed a transitional government.

Q: Do you think that the next president could make a commitment to the formation of a new government immediately after the constitutional amendment?

A: I am not in a position to comment on this, because a presidential candidate of the DJP has not been nominated.

Q: If leader Kim Yong-sam of the nascent Party for Reunification and Democracy were to propose dialogue with the ruling camp, how would you view this? Will the ruling camp push ahead with the presidential election despite the boycott by the PRD of the election?

A: I will not evade an offer for dialogue from any person if he comes up with a "constructive" proposal for the improvement of the people's welfare and the hosting of the Olympics.

If any political party refuses to join in an election, it will lose the reason for its existence.

It is against the principle and purpose of the existence of the political party. I think that no leader of opposition parties will give up the chance to join the state administration.

Q: Do you believe that President Chon's remarks on the reform of the political climate will lead to the much-talked-about renovation of political circles including the opposition parties?

What results do you foresee from the on-going investigation by the law enforcement authorities of several opposition lawmakers?

A: As for the reform of political circles, I think that the current political climate should be renovated without fail.

Violence, instigation and extreme struggle by a few from the opposition forces should be eliminated at the earliest possible date.

I, as a politician, don't want to interfere in the business of the judiciary. I have not been briefed nor notified of the investigation of the lawmakers.

Q: Will more than two persons be allowed to contend for the DJP's presidential candidate in the upcoming national convention? Are you ready to contend for the nomination?

A: The matter (of nominating the candidate) will proceed in a democratic way under the party charter and regulations. Everything depends on the opinion of the 1.6-million party members across the nation.

Q: The projected new party led by Kim Yong-sam is expected to take political offensive in an alliance with dissident and religious forces against the ruling camp which decided to waive the constitutional amendment. Do you see a possibility of a second "grave decision," following the announcement of the special statement by the President Apr 13?

A: Radical out-of-parliament struggle, touching off social commotion, will face strict punishment by law.

The people, above all, desire political and social stability. The government authorities will do their best to maintain stability.

You should bear in mind the President's remarks that he will resort to every means provided by the Constitution to prevent acts obstructing the major two tasks (the peaceful transfer of government and the Olympics).

Q: Will you accept a proposal for substantial negotiation of the constitutional amendment if Mr. Kim Yong-sam suggest it after officially founding the PRD?

A: I have no intention to avoid dialogue with anyone if he intended to exchange constructive opinions for the people's welfare and the two major tasks facing the nation, based on the principle of parliamentary democracy.

Q: You were given full power to negotiate the constitutional amendment by President Chon in a Chongvadae meeting Mar. 25. But, the President brought an end to the debate on constitutional amendment Apr. 13. Now, do you think that the presidential delegation of full power to you is still effective?

A: I deplore that, I had waited with patience for then major opposition NDP to settle its internal dispute, and ready itself for full-fledged negotiation of the amendment. But they crushed all moderate lawmakers within the party and formed a "suicide squad" to seek "chiksonje," or direct presidential election by popular vote.

Under such a situation, how can I exercise such full power. I really deplore that along with the people.

Q: Is the DJP willing to amend the Presidential Election Law?

A: I don't see that the current presidential election system (by an electoral college) lacks fairness.

I assure you that the next presidential election can be held in a fair and just manner under the current election law.

But if the opposition call for the amendment of the election law, our party will study it.

Q: About a month is left until the holding of the national convention to nominate the presidential candidate. Have you made up your mind to contend for the candidacy or do you have no intention to do so?

A: I have already answered that question.

TONG-A ILBO EDITORIAL ON 1960 APR UPRISING

SK192257 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Apr 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The 19 April Uprising and Democracy"]

[Text] The historic day of 19 April is again upon us. We do not necessarily have to define this year's date as the 27th anniversary. The historic day of 19 April comes to us every year with the great outcry of the a message of history, the dispute as to whether it was an uprising of a revolution notwithstanding. The message was "a great national consensus that vowed to embody democracy."

In retrospect, on that day our brethren vowed, deep in their hearts, to achieve freedom, justice, and democracy and to develop our national survival. Consequently, the dictator surrendered his power before the national consensus and stepped down.

However, we cannot say that today's reality has been faithfully developed in conformity with the national consensus that we agreed upon at that time. The dark clouds of April that prevail today may probably cast a shadow that has resulted from the retrogression of the national consensus we achieved at that time. With the switch from seeking constitutional revision to again adhering to the current constitution, headlines in all of our newspapers have been covered with gloomy letters.

Such words and letters in the headline of newspapers as, "Strengthening Judicial Sanctions Against [opposition] Lawmakers," "Class-A Special Alert Issued to Police Throughout Country," and "Stern Punishment for Statements That Agitate Demonstrations" are by no means merely "print types of April." The voices of the opposition side are just as tough and resolute. Thus, the sharp confrontation does not end.

Such repeated confrontation is bound to result in bringing only pain and victimization to our people. To our regret, some say that such pain and victimization may be, in a sense, inevitable because our history of deepening democracy has been short. However, frankly speaking, our views are entirely different.

Considering that the tragic 25 June Korean war was, in a sense, our pain and victimization in defending liberal democracy, the pain and victimization that we have offered to the so-called altar of democracy since are by no means small. The pains and victimization that we suffered during the following April and May were also not small.

The length of the history of democracy cannot be calculated arithmetically alone. There are enormous differences in time between the premodern era and the modern era in terms of density. It has been 42 years since national liberation was achieved in 1945. The weight of that 42 years may be compared to the previous several hundred years.

However, of course, we have not wasted the 42 years. The 19 April student uprising out of which we achieved the great national consensus for democracy is a clear proof of this. Now is definitely not the time for us to step backward on the road of history. We should not waste our time stepping backward again.

Either power or counterpowers should stand at the origin of consensus born out of the 19 April student uprising. We should correctly establish the political "center" on the axis of national consensus for freedom, justice, democracy, and development for national survival. By so doing, the differences in "details" that have been based on the common stand of revising the constitution can be smoothly adjusted through dialogue, not confrontation.

By so doing, the vicious circle of violence can be eliminated. As long as both sides of power and counterpower fail to trust the democratic "center" and suspect each other, the politics of dialogue overcoming confrontation cannot be expected. Therefore, we believe that both sides should first make a firm determination to liquidate the antidemocratic "way of thinking," the source of the vicious circle in politics.

We should not overlook that the accidental happening on that 19 April this year falls on Easter. This is because we want Easter to revive the spirit embodying democracy our students demonstrated 27 years ago.

NATIONWIDE ON-CAMPUS DEMONSTRATIONS STAGED

SK180035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] A total of about 16,000 students of universities across the nation yesterday staged on-campus demonstrations after holding various events commemorating the 27th anniversary of the April 19 Student Uprising.

About 1,300 Korea University students violently clashed with riot police on the campus in eastern Seoul yesterday afternoon after staging a rally opposing military dictatorship.

More than 500 Yonsei University students and 300 Songgyungwan University students staged anti-government demonstrations after holding rallies observing April 19 Students Uprising on their respective campuses.

Meanwhile, Seoul police yesterday deployed about a 20,000-strong riot police force around 22 universities and colleges in the metropolitan area to cope with possible student protest activities feared to intensify as April 19 draws closer.

Police also conducted search operations on university campuses across the nation Thursday night and confiscated a total of 2,286 items used in demonstrations.

POLICE ARREST 358 IN WAKE OF 19 APR PROTESTS

BK200440 Hong Kong AFP in English 0435 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (AFP) — Police have detained 358 people who allegedly took part in anti-government demonstrations here Sunday, police said Monday.

Most of those held were students, they said. Sunday's turnout was held to recall a 1960 student revolt which ousted the dictatorial Syngman Rhee regime.

Police said about 20 were expected to be formally arrested for indictment. These people allegedly played leading roles in violent clashes with riot police around a cemetery while victims of the 1960 uprising are buried, police said.

About 4,000 protesters demonstrated outside the cemetery denouncing President Chon Tu-hwan's decision to shelve constitutional reforms and hold presidential elections under the constitution he instituted in 1980.

Police fired tear gas to disperse crowds and some protesters replied with volleys of stones.

The remainder of those held are to be referred to a summary court which normally hands out jail terms of between 10 and 20 days to those convicted, police said.

DPRK'S DEFENSE MINISTER HOSPITALIZED IN MOSCOW

SK170117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Hong Kong (YONHAP) — North Korean Defense Minister O Chin-u is now hospitalized in Moscow for the treatment of wound incurred in a traffic accident last year, Hong Kong's English weekly magazine the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW said Thursday.

According to its latest issue, O wants to return home but Pyongyang authorities call for further care in Moscow.

The defense minister, however, still retains his post, the weekly added.

PRK CELEBRATES APRIL 17 VICTORY OVER U.S.

Fallen Heroes Commemorated

BK170545 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] To mark the 12th anniversary of the Cambodian people's victory over the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, at 0710 this morning, a delegation of the party, state, and mass organizations led by Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the KUFNCD National Council, went to lay wreaths and pay homage to the souls of cadres, party members, and male and female combatants at the monument commemorating the fallen Cambodian combatants and the monument commemorating the fallen Vietnamese internationalist combatants who sacrificed their lives in the cause of liberating the nation, people, and class from the yoke of old and new colonialism, imperialism, and the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime.

Also present on that occasion were, among others, Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the provisional party committee of Phnom Penh; and many comrades members of the party Central Committee, alternate members of the party Central Committee, and leaders of the state's central organizations, ministries, and offices, and mass organizations.

Pol Pot, Ieng Sary Condemned

BK171231 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 17 — "April 17 reminds us of two extremes: One was the great joy brought about by the Kampuchean people's brilliant victory in smashing the yoke of the U.S. imperialists bringing freedom and peace to the country after enormous sacrifices of flesh and blood by Kampucheans for many generations; and the other was the unprecedented sufferings caused by the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, who had infiltrated into the party, usurped its leadership, trampled under foot the sacrifices of Kampuchean fighters, betrayed the people, belittled the support and assistance given by the Vietnamese people and the progressive people in the world."

This was stated by the Kampuchean weekly "KAMPUCHEA," organ of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, in its editorial commemorating the victory day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (April 17).

The paper recalled the U.S. aggression of Kampuchea and the subsequent coming to power of the U.S.-backed Lon Nol regime which had plunged the country into the wallow of corruption, anarchy, paralyzed economy as well as the armed struggle conducted by the Kampuchean people, in cooperation with the Vietnamese army, against the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen, which resulted in the complete liberation of the country on April 17, 1985. It continued: "The victory did away with the 100 years of colonialist and neo-colonialist domination of Kampuchea. It could have paved the way for the Kampuchean people to fulfill all historic tasks of their national democratic revolution and advance to socialism. But unfortunately, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, motivated by Maoists, had betrayed Marxism-Leninism, turning Kampuchea into a testing ground for Maoism and Chinese expansionism. During its rule of three years eight months and 20 days, more than 3 million Kampuchean people were killed by hunger, hard labor or murder; all revolutionary gains buried, the social structure destroyed and the nation pushed to the brink of total annihilation."

"However," the paper pointed out "The January 7, 1979 victory over the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has opened a new stage for the Kampuchean revolution the stage of true independence, freedom and advance to socialism. It has done away with the danger of genocide caused by the Beijing ruling circles who intended to use Kampuchea as a springboard for its expansion to the whole Indochina and Southeast Asia as well. It is the victory of all three Indochinese countries, the socialist community and all progressive people in the world."

"Though our struggle is still complicated due to the fact that the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other world reactionaries as an instrument to oppose the Kampuchean people and topple the young People's Republic of Kampuchea, it will certainly be crowned with final victory. The Kampuchean people, united millions as one under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, have foiled all the enemy's attempts, firmly defending the country and ensuring the all-round development of Kampuchea," concluded the paper.

OVERSEAS CAMBODIANS ALLOWED TO SEND MONEY HOME

BK190507 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Apr (SPK) — Cambodia's Foreign Trade Bank has just issued a communique stating that foreigners and Cambodians living abroad are authorized to send drafts or cash to their friends and relatives in Cambodia.

According to the communique, the money transfers can be effected through foreign banks: Banque National de Paris, Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord, Credit Commercial de France, Societe Generale, Banque Indochine et de Suez, and Credit du Nord in France; Midland Bank Limited and Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd in Great Britain; Banque Bruxelles Lambert in Belgium; Dresdner Bank AG, and Deutsche Bank AG in the FRG; Union de Banques Suisses in Switzerland; Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Sydney, Melbourne, and Canberra); Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (Toronto) and Banquet Nationale de Paris (Montreal) in Canada; and Skandinaviska en Skilda Banken (Stockholm and Goterborg) in Sweden.

KPNLF COMMANDER NOMINATES DIEN DEL AS DEPUTY

BK170237 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] The Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) Commander-in-Chief Gen Sak Sutsakhan early last month nominated Gen Dien Del for the post of his deputy and assigned him to crack down on black marketeering and human rights violation by the front's guerrillas along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

A KPNLF bulletin said that Sak on March 4 signed a decision which recommends Dien Del as the guerrilla group's deputy Commander-in-Chief who will assist him in all general affairs in the front's high command and will take his function as chief of the armed forces in case of his impairment or absence.

Sak last month also assigned Dien Del to carry out a number of "special tasks" and to work together with the newly-appointed KPNLF Chief-of-Staff Gen Prok Sam-An on the maintenance of order and discipline among the anti-Hanoi guerrillas, the elimination of black marketeering, and the suppression of human rights violation and crimes.

Some KPNLF field commanders are known for their involvement in lucrative smuggling business across the Thai-Kampuchean border.

A human rights report of the US Lawyer Committee in February mentioned that troops of Chea Chhut and San Ne, the KPNLF commanders of Nong Chan and Ritthisen respectively, have been involved in several-incidents of human rights violation and banditry. Sak announced the nomination of Dien Del officially in a speech addressed to all commanders, officers and troops during a ceremony held at the KPNLF secret headquarters, marking the eighth anniversary of the non-communist resistance group on March 5. The nomination needs to be approved by the KPNLF Executive Committee.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY

BK151001 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Apr 87

[1 April Birthday Greetings Message from DK Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan to DPRK President Kim Il-song]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, Pyongyang:

Esteemed Excellency Mr President, on the auspicious occasion of your 75th birthday, I am extremely glad and highly honored to join the friendly Korean people in extending to Your Excellency Mr President, our best wishes for good health, long life, happiness, and more and more brilliant successes in your noble mission of leading the DPRK and Korean people toward prosperity and glory. Your birthday celebrations, Your Excellency Mr President, provide an excellent opportunity for the Korean people to recall your immortal service in the history of the glorious struggle of the Korean nation and people for the reconstruction and defense of their fatherland. Your birthday celebration is also a suitable occasion for the CGDK and the Cambodian people to renew our heartfelt and profound gratitude for the consistent assistance and support that Your Excellency Mr President and the friendly Korean Government and people have always accorded to the just cause of the Cambodian people's struggle for national liberation and racial preservation against the expansionist, annexationist, and genocidal Vietnamese aggressors in order to rebuild an independent, peaceful, unified, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.

I take this timely opportunity to once again affirm the unswerving position of the CGDK and the Cambodian people in resolutely siding with the cause of independently and peacefully reunifying the Korean fatherland. In particular, we fully support the proposal for high-level negotiations between North and South Korea signed on 10 January 1987 and put forward in accordance with the 1986 year-end statement of Your Excellency Mr President. With confidence that the time-honored excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between our two nonaligned peoples and countries will grow stronger and fresher every day, I beg Your Excellency Mr President to accept my highest regards and deepest and most sincere feelings.

Democratic Kampuchea, 1 April, 1987

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs.

CGDK FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON SRV POLICY

BK180929 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Apr 87

[17 April communique of the CGDK Foreign Ministry spokesman: "On the Outlook of the Policy of the Man Called Nguyen Van Linh"]

[Text] Recently, the man called Nguyen Van Linh, the new general secretary of the CPV succeeding the late Le Duan, talked to Vietnam's official newspaper on a number of issues in an attempt to whitewash himself and to continue to mislead public opinion.

Among a handful of issues, the Hanoi authorities' new leader dealt with the Cambodian question. He said that if Democratic Kampuchea were eliminated, the Cambodian problem would immediately be settled. Concerning this remark by Nguyen Van Linh on the Cambodian question, the spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry would like to make the following observations and statement:

Observations:

First, the remarks by Nguyen Van Linh, the new Vietnamese leader, are identical to the words of the late Le Duan.

Second, this is a threadbare remark born out of the same old Indochinese Federation strategy followed by the CPV since 1930. Therefore, the content of the new Vietnamese leader Nguyen Van Linh's policy on the Cambodian problem remains stubbornly the same policy of carrying on the strategy of swallowing Cambodia into Vietnam's Indochinese Federation.

Third, the political remark that doggedly insists on eliminating Democratic Kampuchea is an obsolete call that world opinion has often heard of, known about, and seen through to its origin which is the criminal Indochinese Federation dream of the Hanoi authorities, an obsolete call to which the world has stopped paying any attention or lending an ear. The world at large only sneers at and condemns Vietnam as the aggressor against Cambodia.

Fourth, the threadbare remark of Nguyen Van Linh recited after the late Le Duan has exposed to the whole world the true face and nature of the man called Nguyen Van Linh, the new Vietnamese leader, as the collaborator in, and continuator of, the Indochinese Federation strategy, and the true face and nature of the acts of aggression against, and annexation of, Cambodian territory, and of the medium-size Indochinese Federation strategy which would include 16 Thai provinces as well as the face and nature of the major Indochinese Federation strategy which would include all of Thailand down to the Strait of Malacca. In the eulogy Nguyen Van Linh delivered at the burial of Le Duan, from the outset he forcibly, categorically, and clearly stressed that all Vietnamese communists would continue to abide by all teachings of the late Ho Chi Minh and all Vietnamese communists pledged to uphold the example of Le Duan, the outstanding disciple of Ho Chi Minh. These two short sentences are enough to show the true face and nature as well as the strategy and tactics of the new Hanoi leader Nguyen Van Linh. To us Cambodians and to the overwhelming majority of the peoples of the world, the feature, true nature, strategy, tactics, and policy of the Hanoi authorities are very familiar. We especially know their Indochinese Federation strategy like the back of our hand.

Fifth, as the aggressors against Cambodia, the Hanoi authorities are unjust. They are the violators of international norms and practices and of the UN Charter. They are forever guilty in the eyes of the Cambodian people, of the Vietnamese people, of the peoples of the world, of the United Nations, and of history. The Hanoi authorities can never get themselves out of this criminal status.

Statement:

Like the peoples of the world and the Vietnamese people, the Cambodian people cherish their own independence and sovereignty and love their own honor and dignity. The Cambodian people's successive struggles in history were all waged for the independence, sovereignty, honor, and dignity of their nation. The Vietnamese people have also fought in their own history for national independence, sovereignty, honor, and dignity. [paragraph continues]

The peoples of the world struggled against the provocators of World War I and World War II also for the sake of independence, sovereignty, honor, and dignity of their own nations. This is now a law of nature that no one can trample under foot in the past, at present, and in the future. First, therefore, the Cambodian people have every right to struggle against the genocidal and annexationist Hanoi aggressors until the Vietnamese aggressors are driven to the last man from Cambodian territory.

Second however, both because of their peaceful nature and in the light of the world's present geopolitical situation, the Cambodian people and the CGDK wish only to settle the Cambodian problem politically with the Hanoi authorities and see our two countries coexist peacefully forever in the interests of our two nations and peoples and the peoples of Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. For this reason, the CGDK has repeatedly put forward proposals for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, according to which all parties concerned, including Vietnam -- the brutal aggressor -- may fully preserve the interests of their own nations and peoples and may enjoy multiple aid from the world in rebuilding Vietnam and raising the living conditions of the Vietnamese people in peace. The latest proposal of the CGDK sums up everything in an 8-point peace plan.

For the past 8 years and more, the Hanoi authorities have sent hundreds of thousands of troops and brought tens of thousands of Vietnamese administrators to run a Vietnamese administration in Cambodia. So far, more than 700,000 Vietnamese citizens have emigrated to Cambodia to grab and control Cambodian territory. Have the Hanoi authorities been able to swallow up Cambodia? How badly and inextricably bogged down are they on their battlefield of aggression in Cambodia? How badly suffering are they in Vietnam in the political and economic fields and as far as the living conditions of the people and the inner circles of the CPV leadership and other top Vietnamese leadership are concerned? How strongly are the Hanoi authorities condemned by world opinion as the aggressors, warmongers, and destroyers of peace in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific? By how many overwhelming votes in the past 8 years was Vietnam condemned at the United Nations? At how many international forums was it condemned? How badly was it sanctioned by the overwhelming number of countries in the world which have suspended economic and trade relations with it and ended aid to it to the point that Vietnam at present is more isolated than any other country in the world politically, diplomatically, and economically?

So what are the benefits to the Vietnamese nation and people from the Hanoi authorities' stubborn efforts to carry on their war of aggression in Cambodia? Can peace in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region be possible? Such questions are raised daily for the Hanoi authorities themselves and for the peoples of Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world. To date, the overwhelming majority of countries and peoples in the world, especially the United Nations by a huge margin of votes, has opposed and condemned Hanoi's aggression against Cambodia and has demanded that Hanoi withdraw all its aggressive troops. The United Nations has demanded this since the beginning of Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia. Up to the present, it has demanded the same thing 8 times in the past 8 years.

The entire Vietnamese people, including more and more Vietnamese troops sent by the Vietnamese leaders to invade Cambodia, are demanding that the Hanoi authorities put an end to their war of aggression in Cambodia so that Vietnam, the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese youths, and the Vietnamese soldiers can enjoy peace and happiness, return to live with their families, and make a peaceful and happy life. The Hanoi authorities themselves are aware that the Soviet Union itself is thinking hard about the heavy burden it has been shouldering for Vietnam over the past decades, especially during the current war of aggression against Cambodia. The Hanoi authorities must clearly see this truth and put an end to their war of aggression against Cambodia without delay on the basis of the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal and according to the past 8 years of resolutions of the United Nations.

The world, the United Nations, the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese youths, and even the Vietnamese troops sent to occupy Cambodia are closely watching the activities of the Hanoi leadership.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 17 April 1987.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREET'S 'CAMBODIA DAY' IN JAPAN

BK110517 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 Apr 87

["Text of greetings message from Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, to Haruo Okada, representative of the Japanese Committee for Organizing the International Conference on Kampuchea, on the occasion of the Cambodia Day 1987 in Tokyo, Japan" -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of Cambodia Day 1987, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, I would like to extend our warm greetings and sentiments of friendship to Your Excellency and all the members of the Japanese committee for organizing the International Conference on Kampuchea as well as all the Japanese people. In the past, the Cambodian nation and people each year joyfully celebrated the traditional Khmer new year with peace and happiness. But for more than the past 8 years, this special occasion, when families used to gather and hold religious rites, has become a sorrowful occasion during which the Cambodian nation and people mourn the deaths of their beloved sons and daughters who have sacrificed their lives for the sacred struggle to liberate their country and defend their race against the Vietnamese war of aggression and occupation.

This Cambodia Day is also the occasion for us to recall the generosity of friendly people throughout the world, particularly the Japanese, who have given valuable and encouraging support and assistance to our struggle. Our children in the coming generations will always remember this generosity. Thanks to this support and assistance, the Cambodian people's valiant struggle under the leadership of the CGDK, headed by Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, has progressed increasingly while the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have become more deeply bogged down on the Cambodian battlefield and are facing all kinds of uncountable obstacles in Vietnam itself. Through their joint struggle waged during the past years, the tripartite patriotic Armed Forces of the CGDK have united more firmly. They have pledged to vigorously strengthen and increase their cooperation until the CGDK's eight-point proposal dated 17 March 1986 is realized.

Availing myself of this auspicious occasion, I would like once again to appeal to the Japanese people and government to more actively and vigorously support the CGDK's eight-point proposal to force the SRV to accept it and agree to hold talks with the CGDK. This eight-point peace proposal has been supported and praised by the entire world community as a just, reasonable, and comprehensive proposal benefiting both Cambodia and Vietnam and serving the interests of peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

In conclusion, I would like once again to express gratitude to all excellencies who have unwaveringly supported and encouraged us in our struggle.

I am convinced that the bond of friendship that has existed since time immemorial between our two peoples will flourish forever. Please, excellency, accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS SITTHI

BK171336 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived at Bangkok airport at 1540 today for a 17-23 April visit to Thailand as guest of the Foreign Ministry. During his stay, the PRC foreign minister will have an audience with His Majesty the King, and hold official talks with Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, and Deputy Prime Minister Major General Chatchai Chunhawan.

At 1730 today, the PRC foreign minister met and held official talks with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Savetsila at the Foreign Ministry. They discussed bilateral relations, particularly economic and trade cooperation, and exchanged views on international issues such as the Cambodian problem. The PRC foreign minister will also attend the 40th founding anniversary meeting of ESCAP on 21 April.

Discuss Soviet Cambodia Policy

BK180441 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Thailand and China yesterday agreed that the Soviet Union has not changed its stand toward the eight-year-old Kampuchean conflict, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said the view was expressed during two hours of talks here between Foreign Ministry Sitthi Savetsila and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Judging from statement made by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during his trip to Asia last month, the ministers believe Moscow had not softened its position on the Kampuchean issue, Sarot said.

The spokesman said both countries agreed to continue efforts to talk to Moscow in seeking a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem.

China will discuss the conflict with Moscow at the on-going tenth round of bilateral talks while Sitthi, who is scheduled to visit Moscow next month, will also raise the issue and present the ASEAN viewpoint to Kremlin leaders.

Wu, on a week-long visit here, will have an audience with HM the King and call on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

On Monday, Wu will meet Deputy Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, who is also chairman of Thai-Chinese Friendship Association, and on Tuesday will represent China at the session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

On bilateral trade relations, Sitthi expressed gratitude to the Chinese Government for the purchase of 200,000 tons of Thai rice. In return, Thailand recently made a purchase of about 300,000 tons of high-speed diesel oil and plans to buy more raw cotton and coal from China, Sarot said.

Both sides are satisfied with two-way trade volume which could reach a target of U.S.\$400 million set for this year, Sarot said. Sitthi noted that the target can be doubled within five years.

The spokesman said Thailand and China are agricultural countries which should cooperate closely to sell their product to third countries and avoid competing in the same markets.

Sitthi said that the Thai private sector has expressed interest in investing in tourism on Mainan Island the marine culture industry, and called on the Chinese Government to facilitate the Thai investment, according to the spokesman.

In return, China expressed the desire to invest in the steel, pulp, rubber, and latex industries.

Wu, who will spend the weekend in Pattaya, said at a dinner last night that there would not be a political solution on the Kampuchean conflict as long as the Vietnamese troops occupy Kampuchea.

Sitthi said that he will visit Beijing in late August.

ROK FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, DISCUSSES TRADE

BK200221 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Apr 87 p 3

[Excerpt] South Korean Minister Choe Kwang-su arrived here yesterday to discuss ways to achieve the trade target of \$1 billion within 1988 with his Thai counter-part Sitthi Sawetsila.

Choe is expected to discuss the trade relations between the two countries, which amounted to about U.S.\$500 million last year, and to strengthen bilateral relations.

South Korea is the 11th largest trading partner with Thailand. The key Thai export items are tapioca pellets, which are being used for animal feeds, alcohol industry, among others.

Choe will have an audience with HM the King today and tomorrow will pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, National Assembly President Ukrit Mongkhonnavin, and Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun. [passage omitted]

PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN BANGKOK

BK200648 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Portuguese Prime Minister, Professor Doctor Anibal Cavaco Silva, accompanied by his wife and a delegation, arrived at 1040 today for an official 20-21 April visit to Thailand as a guest of the Thai Government. The Portuguese prime minister immediately proceeded from Don Muang Airport to Government House where he is scheduled to meet and hold official consultations with Prime Minister, General Prem Tinsulanon. He arrived at Government House at 1140, and was accorded an official welcoming ceremony, including reviewing the guard of honor. [passage omitted]

KING SENDS CGDK PRESIDENT NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

BK180840 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] The 17th of April is the national day of the CGDK. His majesty the king has sent the following greetings message to the CGDK president.

On the national day of Cambodia, I convey good wishes and greetings to you, the president, for your happiness as well as the continued greater happiness of the Cambodian people.

MALAYSIA DEMOLISHES THAI-BUILT BORDER SHRINE

BK200235 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] Deputy Interior Minister Sawai Phatthano yesterday urged the government to protest Malaysian authorities' recent demolition of a shrine widely worshipped by Thai people in a southern border area. He said the demolition of the shrine in the border town of Padang Besa on the Malaysian side has caused resentments among the Thai people. He said the 48-year-old shrine was torn down without prior warning.

The minister said he would ask the Foreign Ministry to either protest against the Malaysian action of "talk it out" with Kuala Lumpur. Sawai said he had received complaints about the destruction from Thai people in Tambon Padang Besa of Sadao District in souther province of Songkhla.

He said the Malaysian authorities gave the Thais only two hours to remove the shrine, known as "Pae Kong Shrine." And when the Thais failed to respond, the Malaysians dismantled the sacred structure themselves, he said.

Comparing the Malaysian action with Thailand's reaction to the encroachment of Thai territory by Malaysia's border wall, Sawai said the neighbouring country always appears to be "more aggressive" whenever it comes to a bilateral dispute.

"The Thai Government never gave Malaysia any ultimatum. The Malaysian Government has never been told that its border fences encroaching on Thai territory would be torn down if it failed to remove them within two hours, two days or two months. It was because Thailand knew that doing so would badly affect the friendly relations," said Sawai, who alerted the government about the errant fencing of Malaysia a few months ago.

Sawai said he wanted the Foreign Ministry to urge Malaysia to take into consideration "the feelings of the Thai people and Thailand's integrity before taking any action."

He added that the shrine was initially believed to be located inside Thailand but its location was eventually declared to be inside Malaysian territory when the border was re-demarcated.

The "Pae Kong Shrine" was built 48 years ago by Thai people. It was situated near the Padang Besa Railway station and used for rites and funeral ceremonies by Thais living in the area.

About 500 Malaysian troops on April 1 razed a Thai-dominated slum located inside Malaysia near the shrine and evicted hundreds of Thai squatters as part of what was said to a policy of Kuala Lumpur to "reorganize" its border areas.

THAI, MALAYSIAN OFFICIALS FINALIZE FISHERIES DEAL

BK1900331 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has reached agreement with his Malaysian counterpart on a joint fishing deal between the two countries, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

Thai and Malaysian officials are now working out details of the agreement finalised during a recent meeting of the two leaders in Phuket.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said since the start of the year his ministry had succeeded in negotiating the release of 493 Thai fishermen held by Vietnam, 40 by India, 123 by Burma, 125 by Malaysia and 22 by Bangladesh. He said this success cost the Government over 10 million baht which the owners of the seized trawlers would have to repay.

The recent visit of the Burmese Prime Minister meant another 151 Thai fishermen would be freed by Rangoon, he said.

ARMY SECRETARY ON OPERATION AGAINST SRV INTRUDERS

BK180850 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Statement by Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Our soldiers have been able to expell some of the intruding Vietnamese soldiers, retake part of the occupied territory, and destroy an enemy materiel depot and logistic routes. About 20 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 80 wounded. We suffered some casualties from land mines planted by the enemy in the difficult terrain and from enemy protective fire. We suffered 36 killed and hundreds wounded. At the beginning of April the 2d Army Region changed its tactics. The Army sent the assistant Army chief of staff for operations and the operations department director to closely supervise the new tactics, and the 2d Army Region commander personally directed the operation, codenamed "Phadetsuk." In the operation, all enemy posts were attacked simultaneously by aircraft and artillery. Ground forces from the 2d Army Region, Special Operations Unit, and an Army support unit moved in on 14 April. As a result of the operation, our forces were able to retake most of the territory.

SITTHI, U.S. CONGRESSMAN DISCUSS HMONG ISSUE

BK170220 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Apr 87 p 5

[Excerpt] A leading US congressman yesterday expressed regret over the controversial repatriation of over 100 Hmong hilltribe people by Thai authorities last month, a senior Foreign Ministry official said yesterday.

Somphan Kokilanon, the Foreign Ministry's deputy spokesman, said Rep William Chappell, chairman of the defence subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, has told Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila during a courtesy call that the Hmong issue was "blown out of proportion," and that prior consultation was needed to eliminate misunderstandings.

US lawmakers and the State Department officials have condemned Thailand for the forced repatriation of the Hmong hilltribe people from Laos. The Thai authorities were outraged and accused the US Government of interfering with Thailand's internal affairs. They said that the US should recognize the legitimate need of Thailand to protect its national interests. [passage omitted]

70 'Illegal' Hmong Detained

BK180442 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] The Interior Ministry plans to send home another 70 Hmong hill tribesmen who sneaked into the country and are now detained in Loei Province, a ministry official said yesterday.

The ministry has discussed the planned repatriation with the National Security Council. The ministry's information and foreign affairs division chief Wirachai Naeobunnian said the repatriation of the Hmong now in police custody in Pak Chom District is "definite".

"They have to be sent back or else there will be an endless stream of illegal immigrants coming from Laos," Mr Wirachai said.

The Interior Ministry wants to send the detained Hmong back to Laos as soon as possible but was asked to put off the plan by the Foreign Ministry. The official noted if the repatriation is delayed further, it would seem as if Thailand accepted U.S. criticism of an earlier repatriation of Hmong.

Thailand reacted strongly to the U.S. protest over the return of 38 Hmong to Laos on March 15. Thailand has granted refugee status to 30,000 Hmong hilltribesmen.

OPPOSITION CRITICIZES HANDLING OF RANGER PROTEST

BK170149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Suntharawat yesterday led the Opposition in a strong and bitter attack on the Government's handling of the April 5 protest by rangers at M.R. Khukrit Pramot's house.

Mr Samak charged in the two-hour debate on his urgent motion over the protest that the Interior and the Defence ministries had allowed the military to break the law.

Interior Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun replied that the police had used "political science principles" to make sure the protest did not get out of hand. Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat said that military law, and therefore the military police, could not be used against the rangers because they were civilian volunteers, not active soldiers. But both ministers promised a further investigation of the incident.

Mr Samak started the debate in the morning session by saying that he had asked to postpone the debate from last week because he wanted the top administrator of the country, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, to hear it. "Since he is not here it shows he is not administering the country. But that doesn't matter. I just wanted to give him some practice," Mr Samak said, apparently referring to the no-confidence motion scheduled for April 22.

He charged that the Government must have known there would be a protest because they had sent police to M.R. Khukrit's house several days before it happened. He claimed that a former aide to Gen Prem had mentioned the protest the day before it happened and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut had cancelled plans to attend a "Class 9" military reunion on that day, an event that he normally attends.

"Knowing this, the police still allowed some 200 people to do what they did. This shows that the police are under the influence of a powerful institution. No one took responsibility. Now there is a group of people that considers itself above the law," Mr Samak alleged.

He said that Soi Praphinit, where M.R. Khukrit lives, is a very narrow lane which could have been blocked off to prevent the rangers from reaching his house. He said that soldiers are afraid of military police, but these police did not arrive at the scene until 4 1/2 hours after the "siege" began.

"And then some lieutenant-colonels and colonels asked the victim (M.R. Khukrit) to solve the problem. What is this country coming to? If M.R. Khukrit was wrong to criticise Gen Chawalit then he should have been sued.

"The Army Commander himself said the didn't mind (the criticism), but then there was the move to take those noisy people (rangers) there. That's still not too bad because we know what type of minds they have. But then the officers threatened that more soldiers would come," Mr Samak said.

"What privileges do these people have? It should be considered a good thing that M.R. Khukrit still cares about the country," Mr Samak said.

"It's like there is no justice system, no lawsuits, no courts -- only intimidation. Even a person of such stature as a statesman and former prime minister has fallen prey to this."

Mr Samak said that after his house was bombed last month he was touched when House Speaker Chuan Leekpai telephoned to ask if he was alright. But when the rangers protested at M.R. Khukrit's house, Gen Prem went to play golf, and said later that he went only after the protest was over, Mr Samak claimed.

He alleged that reporters had been barred from asking Gen Prem about the incident that day, which showed a lack of concern about what happened in this country. The defence minister and the prime minister's secretary-general, though the latter's duties had nothing to do with the protest, supported the rangers, saying they had a right to be angry because their "father" had been criticised, he claimed.

"What about when their 'father' went to Chiang Mai and insulted all of us by talking about soft-drink companies and political parties acting like trading companies?" Mr Samak asked angrily. "That was an insult to this institution (parliament)."

Hundreds of soldiers flocked to Gen Chawalit's Suan Phuttan residence on April 7, he said, and the whole country heard the general tell his supporters that communist defectors and those who have lost power are using M.R. Khukrit against the military.

"I want to ask where this and movement is. Are there any soldiers involved, any MPs and which defectors?" he demanded.

Chat Thai MP for Phitsanulok Prathuang Wichanpricha then protested to the Speaker that Mr Samak was using the floor to attack everyone instead of discussing the rangers' protest.

Some 50 military officers walked into the public gallery at this point. Mr Samak later told the House that they were the same officers that he had been talking about. House Speaker Chuan asked Mr Samak to stick to discussion of his motion. Mr Samak continued by saying that the interior and the defence ministers should take the blame for the protest.

He said ACM Phaniang earlier this year ordered military personnel not to wear jungle fatigues at tourist spots because of Visit Thailand Year. However, he said, Gen Chawalit is now letting rangers come for R & R to tourist spots in Bangkok. "Other ministries can give orders to their subordinates, but the defence minister can't order the army commander-in-chief," Mr Samak claimed.

He demanded that the Government investigate the protest, adding that it is still not known who the 250 rangers were that held the protest. He demanded that the Government also guarantee that this type of thing will not happen again, and that the interior minister have all the wrongdoers in the incident arrested. If he could not do so, then he should "type out his resignation letter tomorrow," Mr Samak said.

He commended Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun and Mr Chuan for expressing concern about the bombing of his house, and asked Deputy Interior Minister Sawai Phatthano, "who was at my house before he got the order", to look into the case.

He said the bombing of his house was similar to the rocket attack on him while he was Interior Minister in 1977, which also has never been solved. He said he hoped the rangers' protest would not end up the same way.

Mr Samak said his party will explore possible legal action against Gen Chawalit.

Progressive Party leader Uthai Phimchaichon accused the military of doing wrong in the past because, "they loved their boss more than the country." This he said would ruin their reputation and put the country in turmoil.

He said the Government must take action so that the public would feel secure and have confidence in the country. The defence minister must take action so that people will know right from wrong and not take the law into their own hands.

Chat Thai MP for Rat Buri Chaowarin Latthasaksiri said his house had also been bombed while he was in the Opposition and nothing had come of the investigation. However, he said, the rangers protest was caused by a misunderstanding.

They had intended to rally at Gen Chawalit's house but "their sergeant" got mixed up and thought they were supposed to go to M.R. Khukrit's house.

Ruam Thai Party secretary general Piyanat Watcharaphon said people have the right to express their opinions if they do not harm others. He said that M.R. Khukrit is a senior statesman who has given a lot to the country and the Government should guarantee his rights. He said it is the same for all Thai citizens, not just M.R. Khukrit.

He criticised the defence minister for saying that rangers have feelings too. "If this was the issue then we could use our personal feelings as a measure for everything. How can a person in power go along with the protesters? What he should do is show what is right and wrong, so that the people can feel confident, instead of siding with the protesters," Mr Piyanat said. "The interior minister also did nothing, and Gen Prem said 'you have to look at what happened and who caused it.'"

"That way we don't have any principles. Some power is preventing those with duties from carrying them out," Mr Piyanat said.

Prachakon Thai MP for Bangkok Yenchit Raphiphat na Ayutthaya said she did not blame the rangers but faulted the commanders who ordered them to protest. She suggested that the rangers send several representatives to pay homage and apologise to M.R. Khukrit. "The honour of a military man should allow him to admit when he is wrong," Mrs Yenjit said.

After other MPs spoke, Interior Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun said that the incident was caused by newspaper reports on a seminar at which M.R. Khukrit "charged that Gen Chawalit and the ISOC were communists. This had a great effect on other people."

He said the ministry and the police were worried and sent officers to guard Khukrit's house and SIAM RAT newspaper, but they did not know that the protest was going to take place. He said the police only knew of the protest after the rangers arrived on buses.

He said it was not until the rangers' commander Maj-Gen Wanchai Ammuphan arrived and talked to the rangers that they agreed to disperse: "We had to use 'political science' principles so that a small matter did not become a big one," he said.

CHAWALIT ON COUP 'REQUESTS,' RANGERS PROTEST

BK170137 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday he had turned down many requests to move against Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

Gen Chawalit's statement came after an MP had quoted him as saying many people had asked him to carry out a coup d'etat.

The general said he told a group of MPs that the Army's duty was to protect the Government, the country and the people, and not to replace prime ministers.

Gen Chawalit said he had been too busy to listen to yesterday's House debate on the rangers' April 5 outing to the house of M.R. Khukrit Pramot.

"Debates are debates and that is the MPs' duty, so we shouldn't feel bad about those doing their duty and we believed that not all the people in this country oppose us," he said.

"Whatever they feel, we won't feel the same about them but we'll try to reach an understanding with them"

The army, he said, succeeded in turning communist insurgents into friends, "so why shouldn't we be able to turn others to be our friends?"

Gen Chawalit said an investigation into the rangers' actions had been delayed because they were on leave.

"The rangers are allowed seven to 10 days leave to visit their families after having worked in the jungle for three months."

While their action might have been improper, they deserved some sympathy because anyone who had fought Vietnamese forces and insurgents continuously for up to nine years in the jungles would surely develop mental stress. Rangers earned an average daily wage of 30-40 baht and were given two uniforms a year but they had to risk their lives and undertake a heavy task.

Asked when he would make a visit on M.R. Khukrit, Gen Chawalit said that he still respected M.R. Khukrit but he still couldn't find time to visit him. He added that M.R. Khukrit had told him not to visit him now because he had many guests.

The army chief, meanwhile, said that Gen Prem has visited the Suranari Force in Nakhon Ratchasima and Bok Pass in Ubon Ratchathani yesterday.

"I just learnt about his visit yesterday so I rushed my men out there to escort him," he said.

Gen Chawalit said he himself would visit the families of the soldiers killed in action at Bok Pass today. A source said Gen Prem left for Nakhon Ratchasima on Wednesday morning and spent a night there before going on to Ubon Ratchathani to visit the soldiers at the front. He will return to Bangkok this morning.

PREM MAKES 'SURPRISE VISIT' TO BATTLE ZONE

BK170215 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon made a surprise visit to the battle zone on the Thai-Kampuchea border in Ubon Ratchathani yesterday morning while opposition MPs criticized him during his absence in the House of Representatives for the by demonstration rangers at M.R. Khukrit Pramots residence early this month.

Official sources said Prem flew to his retreat in Khorat Wednesday night and proceeded to Ubon Ratchathani yesterday morning. He returned to Khorat yesterday and spent the night in the northeastern province. There was no official announcement as to when he will return to Bangkok.

Prem's abrupt trip to the border was seen by government and military sources as a "PR move" to show that he did not care about the "nonsense" debate in the House. But opposition MPs were quick to exploit the situation and chose to attack the premier during his absence.

Samak Suntharawat, leader of Prachakon Thai Party, told the House during the debate that the premier refused to take responsibility for the ugly incident in which about 200 rangers rallied in front of M.R. Khukrit's home on April 5.

Even Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut admitted he was shocked by Prem's unannounced border trip. (See accompanying story).

Prem visited the forward command post of Suranaree Force at Ban Kham near Chong Bok Pass in Nam Yun District where Thai Forces have been battling Vietnamese intruders.

Army sources said that Thai Troops had dislodged Vietnamese intruders from the High Hill 500 by using air strikes and recaptured about four other strategic hills after bombarding Vietnamese positions with artillery fire. Thai troops recently stepped up offensive strikes in their battle against the intruders which began in early February.

Army Spokesman Maj Gen Narudom Detpradiyut told a news conference on Wednesday that Vietnamese soldiers still held Hill 408, about 1.5 km from the Chong Bok Pass, and Hill 495 which straddles the border.

He said Vietnamese troops, of company strength, are hiding on Hill 408 but Thai troops have occupied the hills surrounding the Vietnamese bastion. Army sources said that Thai ground forces have not taken up positions on Hill 500 because that would make them vulnerable to Vietnamese shelling. Vietnamese gunners, they said, know the exact location of the hill and armed with 130m artillery guns which have longer firing range than the 155m artillery guns used by Thai troops.

Previous attempts, during the initial stage of the operation, resulted in heavy casualties on the Thai side. At least 35 Thai troopers have been killed, mainly by landmines while hundreds of others have been wounded in the push to drive back the Vietnamese intruders.

In Parliament, MPs spent about two hours debating the urgent motion submitted by the Prachakorn Thai Party on the rangers' protest at M.R. Khukrit's Suan Phlu residence.

Samak spearheaded the attack on the prime minister, Gen Chawalit, the Interior and Defence ministries. Samak and Gen Chawalit, a former aide of the premier, had prior knowledge of the protest. He said Gen Chawalit and the rangers' commander were missing from a get-together party for Chunlachomklao Military Academy Class Five graduates the night before the rally.

He urged the government to trace those who masterminded the demonstration and take legal action against them.

Responding to the accusations, Interior Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun admitted that the protest was an act of intimidation but added that police had to be cautious in defusing the tension.

Defence Minister Phaniang Kantarat said that the ministry had won Gen Chawalit's consent to look into the issue but rejected the suggestion that the ranger commander apologise to M.R. Khukrit.

The debate wound up when the House voted 91-47 after the ministers promised to carry out the calls made in the motion.

Chawalit 'Shocked' by Visit

BK170233 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday he was shocked by Premier Prem Tinsulanon's surprise visit to the battle zone on the Thai-Kampuchean border in Ubon Ratchathani.

The army chief said his first reaction was to order officers of the Second Army Region to escort the premier while he visited the area where Thai troops have been trying to dislodge remaining Vietnamese intruders. Gen Chawalit told reporters in Bangkok that he was shocked because he had not been informed of Prem's trip in advance.

He said the premier would spend the night at the Suranari Force's forward command post at Ban Khao Kham near Chong Bok pass in Nam Yun District where sporadic fighting has been reported between Thai and Vietnamese forces. But Prem last night returned to Khorat where he stayed overnight. Artillery fire could be heard in the distance as Prem inspected the area.

An official in Ubon Ratchathani, who requested anonymity, said Second Army Region Commander Lt Gen Itsarapong Nunphakdi, and two deputy governors -- Sa-ngat Chanchamchoi and Thakoeng Charoensi -- were on hand to receive the premier at the provincial airport. Ubon Ratchathani Governor Danai Ketsiri was on an overseas trip.

Gen Chawalit said the premier has voiced concern over the ongoing fighting between Thai and Vietnamese soldiers near Chong Bok Pass, where the borders of Thailand, Laos and Kampuchea meet.

"Moreover, the premier has never made an inspection trip to this side of the border before," he said. [passage omitted].

EIGHTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS TAKE PLACE

Nguyen Van Linh Interview

BK200316 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Interview with CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh by foreign correspondents in Hanoi on election day, 19 April -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on Hanoi street scenes on election day] At polling booth No 5 belonging to polling site No 6 located at 105 Quan Thanh Road, Ba Dinh ward, in Electoral Unit 8, before 0700, in addition to the personnel in charge of organizing the elections and providing guidance, there was also a very large number of voters. Among them we saw Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Tran Tan, chairman of the Hanoi municipal people's committee; Prof Pham Khac Quang; and numerous elderly people and youths.

At 0700, following a siren blast from the municipal opera house signaling the beginning of the elections, a simple but solemn opening ceremony took place at polling site No 6. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh was the first voter to exercise his right as a citizen. As he emerged from the polling booth after casting his ballot, he was surrounded and interviewed by scores of foreign correspondents working in Hanoi, including those of the Soviet, Cuban, GDR, CSSR, Polish, Japanese, French, Italian, FRG, and Australian news agencies and XINHUA, and local press, radio and television reporters.

Answering a question jointly asked by the correspondents -- What is your opinion as a voter on this National Assembly election? -- Comrade Nguyen Van Linh cheerfully said:

[Begin Nguyen Van Linh recording] Under the socialist regime, our country, Vietnam, must set up a government by the people and for the people in order to serve the people. For this reason, we must bring into play the collective mastery of the working people, both intellectual and manual. The National Assembly is the highest organ of the working people's power, therefore we must choose the most eligible and qualified representatives of the working people so that they will listen to the opinions and aspirations of the people and submit them to the state and develop the working people's right to collective mastery.

Because of various objective and subjective conditions, the country's economy is beset by numerous difficulties and our working people and compatriots of all strata are facing difficulties in their lives. The resolution of the party congress as well as that of the recent second plenum of the party Central Committee feverishly discussed ways to work out correct policies and positions so as to gradually extract us from this difficult situation and to ensure that the living conditions of our people from all walks of life are stabilized and improved step by step. Adopting a resolution and guiding its implementation are two different things. But, it is certain that we will achieve this task step by step. We are facing difficulties at present, and there is no miraculous medicine that can bring about an immediate cure. However, our people will surely see their living standards gradually improved and the country's difficulties gradually reduced. [end recording]

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh then answered several other questions. An Australian correspondent, Barry Wain, deputy editor in chief of the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL, asked: What do you promise to do to improve the living standards of your constituents?

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh replied:

[Begin Nguyen Van Linh recording] If I am elected as a deputy to the National Assembly, I will be a member of the National Assembly and will actively listen to the opinions and aspirations of the people and submit them to the National Assembly and the Council of Government [hooij dgoongf chinhs phur]. I may participate in drafting laws for promulgation to ensure that the working people's living standards are improved. [end recording] [passage omitted on polling at other places in Hanoi]

Candidate Withdraws

BK180628 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] The Electoral Council, the VFF, and the organization committee of the administration in Hai Hung Province have inspected preparatory work for the elections at 3,215 polling places belonging to 418 villages and city wards. More than 30,000 members of electoral cells have been given training so they can satisfactorily create favorable conditions for voters to cast their ballots at the polling sites in accordance with the law and to ensure accurate vote tabulation.

At National Assembly Electoral Unit No 5 comprising My Van and Chau Giang Districts, after the people had filed a petition denouncing the conduct of a candidate, the Electoral Council sought the opinions of the central level and got the permission to allow that candidate to withdraw from the list of candidates. This decision has been welcomed by many voters.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK190122 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Apr 87

[19 April NHAN DAN editorial: "The Entire People Share the Same Will To Build and Protect the Socialist Fatherland"]

[Text] Today, 19 April, tens of millions of voters throughout the country will exercise their right as citizens by electing deputies to the Eighth National Assembly and people's councils at the district, village, and corresponding levels. This is an important political event and a show of our people's will to exercise collective mastery in the wake of the sixth party congress.

Through the seven previous general elections and series of people's councils elections at various levels, our people have demonstrated their will for independence and freedom by using their votes to elect those who were loyal to the cause of the fatherland and people. This time around, also through our votes, we are showing our iron will to build a stable and strong people's power, to build socialism, and to protect the socialist fatherland.

The candidates in this election are the comrade leaders of our Communist Party and state; the leaders of various political parties, mass organizations, nationalities, religions, and the People's Armed Forces; managers, scientists, cultural workers, artists; and outstanding representatives of the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia.

With the number of candidates markedly exceeding the number of deputies to be elected, there are favorable conditions for voters to weigh the pros and cons and to choose the most worthy people for election to the National Assembly and people's councils.

By using their votes in a responsible fashion, our people will elect the highest organs of power for the entire country and for each locality.

Certainly, today's election will eloquently demonstrate the solidarity, singlemindedness, and determination of our people from various walks of life to strive together to advance the revolutionary cause, to successfully implement the resolution of the sixth Party Congress, and, in the immediate future, to carry out the resolution of the party Central Committee's Second Plenum so as to resolve the pressing problems regarding distribution and circulation and bring about changes for the better in the socioeconomic situation.

Each vote is a brick for national construction. Let all voters go to the ballot booths to correctly exercise their right as citizens.

Voters Go to Polls

OW191538 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 19 — This morning tens of millions of voters went to polling stations of 167 constituencies throughout the country to elect the National Assembly, 8th Legislature, and the people's councils at different levels.

In Hanoi, a long siren was raised at 7.00 hrs, marking the beginning of the voting in all the urban precincts and rural districts. More than 3,000 polling booths were ready to receive 1,719,813 voters who would come to cast their ballots to elect 31 among 49 candidates to the National Assembly, and to the people's councils at the municipal, precinct or district, and ward or village levels.

The polling stations were bedecked with national flags, slogans and red streamers welcoming the elections. Electoral rolls, lists of candidates complete with their brief biographies and portraits were fixed prominently on the walls of the booths.

Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, President of the State Council Truong Chinh, and chairman of the Council of Ministers were among the first voters of Hanoi to cast their ballots at their polling stations. After having exercised their franchises, the party and state leaders had cordial talks with other voters and Vietnamese and foreign journalists.

Speaking to the audience, Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh brought out the significance of the elections which, he said, would help the citizens to exercise their right to socialist collective mastery by voting the most worthy candidates to the highest body of the country and the localities.

Asked by a foreign correspondent about his withdrawal from the candidature to the National Assembly, 8th legislature, President Truong Chinh said that he and the other two senior party officials had worked as advisors to the party central committee due to their advanced age. "In our new tasks we are trying our best to work for the country," he said, adding that "we are confident in our country's future and in our younger generations who have shown their energy and talent in shouldering heavy tasks of the country and discharging the noble missions laid down by the sixth Party Congress".

Elections were jubilantly held in Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, and other localities throughout the country on really democratic principles which are universal, equal, direct and secret ballots.

The voting closed at 19.00 hrs. According to initial statistics, in many constituencies almost 100 percent of the voters have gone to the polls. The election day was crowned with success.

Completion of Elections

BK200035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Reports received by the office of the Central Electoral Council from various localities as of 2030 yesterday [1330 GMT 19 April] showed that the elections of the eighth National Assembly and people's councils at the district, village, and corresponding levels had been completed with fine results.

Nearly all localities reported a very high percentage of voter turnout and that the elections had been organized in strict accordance with the law. From the northernmost point of the fatherland such as Lung Cu village, Dong Van District, Ha Tuyen Province, to the Cap of Ca Mau, Ngoc Hien District, Minh Hai Province; from old people of more than 100 years of age of various ethnic minority groups in the northwestern region to the combatants and fishermen on Truong Sa Islands [Spratly Islands] and Con Dao Island -- all went to the polls with a high sense of responsibility. Many polling sites had achieved a 100 percent rate of voter turnout before 1200 on 19 April; several localities did a good job of organizing the elections to create favorable conditions for voters to continue their production work and other tasks.

NGUYEN VAN LINH'S PARTY PLENUM CLOSING SPEECH

BK171511 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Speech by CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at closing ceremony of Sixth CPV Central Committee's second plenum; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades, after a few days of urgent work, the Sixth CPV Central Committee's second plenum has achieved a fine success. I say a fine success in the true sense of these words. This is the assessment of the Political Bureau and the plenum presidium as well as the common feeling of us all. Dealing with such complicated and important issues as distribution and circulation, especially when we have long held differing views, the achievement of unanimous agreement -- not only on viewpoints and principles but also on important policies and measures reflected in the resolution -- is truly a cause for rejoicing. The plenum owes its success to the following main factors.

First, we have been enlightened by the major viewpoints of the sixth party congress. The party congress' major viewpoints on building economic structures, transforming and using various economic elements, and renovating the economic management mechanism as well as on distribution and circulation serve as the most important basis for orienting our thoughts and helping us find correct solutions.

Second, our previous blunders and errors in handling the problems of prices, wages, and money, especially in late 1985, have given us food for thought. Our past blunders and errors gain a positive significance when we can draw the proper conclusions from them, avoid the thorny path leading to an abyss, and open clear new paths on which we can move forward steadily.

It should be added that recently, from the large-scale [vix moo], national economic standpoint, we have not handled the distribution and circulation issue according to objective laws and the realistic situation of our country. Our performance has been hasty and hectic. However, from the small-scale [vi moo], national economic standpoint, we have quite a number of typical models that can be widespread.

This plenum of the party Central Committee has paid considerable attention to very promising members of the younger generation, considering them factors that will help us discover realistic measures to resolve the problem of distribution and circulation.

Third, in this plenum of the party Central Committee, we have begun to renovate our work behavior according to the spirit of the sixth party congress. First, we have ensured the principle of democratic centralism. The decisive factor in the plenum's success is that the Political Bureau has chosen the correct topic for the plenum. It cannot be said that there was no disagreement before and even during the plenum concerning this issue. Some thought that the issue of production should be selected. Others contended that urgent economic problems in general should be discussed.

Implementing the sixth party congress resolution and conforming to the real situation, the Political Bureau decided to adopt the urgent problems of distribution and circulation as the topic of the plenum. Through discussion, the comrades of the party Central Committee agreed to this decision. In its draft plan sent to the party Central Committee members, the Political Bureau presented different projects and measures on important issues so that the party Central Committee could give its views. The method of pointing out differing views encouraged discussion and stimulated thought to discover a superior project. The views of the party Central Committee members during the plenum were expressed in a very fruitful and straightforward manner and with a high sense of responsibility. The Political Bureau and the plenum presidium treasured these views, and the component charged with following the plenum process gathered and reported enough information to the party Central Committee.

In comparison to the initial draft plan and projects, many new measures have been presented more rationally and correctly. The Political Bureau and the plenum presidium studied, discussed, accepted, and included many appropriate views in the draft resolution. The plenum voted and unanimously approved the resolution in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. There was no subjective attempt to impose anything here. The views of the party Central Committee are decisive and constitute the higher order that the entire party must execute. I think that this is the new kind of behavior that henceforth we must continue to carry out and improve with every passing day. I hope that this kind of behavior will become a regular work pattern for all party committee echelons; the administration; and various mass organizations, agencies, and collectives at all levels and in all sectors.

Dear comrades, our plenum has decided on the issues of immediate and long-term importance in the domain of distribution and circulation. The effect of these decisions is not confined purely within the problem of distribution and circulation. Instead, it is also related to the process of renewing production activities, of which the key link is the process of directly engaging in production. Just as Karl Marx wrote, distribution and circulation are simultaneously premises of and conditions for and the outcome of production. Therefore, when we talk about taking another step toward resolving the problem of distribution and circulation, it also means that we are trying to remove obstacles to production input and output.

In the domain of distribution and circulation, we should not stop with resolving problems such as quantification and the interrelationship among price levels, price indexes, wage scales, and budgetary and monetary norms.

Instead, we should pay the greatest attention to resolving very important problems regarding policies, mechanisms, and organization. Experience shows that ignoring or belittling these domains will make it impossible for us to resolve the problem of distribution and circulation, as these domains serve as powerful economic catalysts vis-a-vis production. A specialized and thorough guideline for these policies is to handle correctly all economic interests to generate a driving force for production and business, including those in the agricultural, industrial, trade, financial, and monetary sectors.

In a small agricultural country devastated by many years of continuous war, grain remains a central question of daily life. Thus, as Vladimir Ilyich Lenin put it: The road to achieving large-scale industrialization must begin with agriculture and the peasants.

It is necessary to formulate a correct policy to promote their enthusiasm for production and to consolidate and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance bloc under the new circumstances. Moving in this direction, as already stated in the resolution, the lowering of the rate of barter trade between fertilizer and paddy; the stabilization of the tax and contractual levels within a few years; the policy of compulsory after-tax contributions, and the matter of basing all economic relations between the state and the people on the principles of equality, equal prices, and genuine consensus reflect viewpoints characteristic of the Leninist principle mentioned above.

Industrially, production-related interests must be reflected through the fixing of wholesale prices for the trade sector equal to retail prices in that sector after deducting trade discounts. We must strive to restore wage scales to the level set in September 1985 and include all expenses in production costs. In banking services, the value of the money deposited must be guaranteed with appropriate interest and so forth.

On the other hand, state interests must also be upheld appropriately. What is new in the resolution is an acknowledgement of and a demand for full enforcement of the principle that marketing materials used by the state in exchange with the peasants must be tallied with the quantities of farm produce delivered by the peasants in return to the state. Similarly, in industry, full and correct calculations on production input and output must be dealt with step by step. This is the best way to guarantee the interests of the state as well as those of the laboring people under the current circumstances.

A limit that cannot be bypassed is that output should not create major upheavals or cause prices to skyrocket abruptly as is presently the case.

The Central Committee's second plenum, with the help of collective wisdom, has found various concrete economic forms with which to guarantee harmony among the various interests. Only on the basis of unifying all interests can each be guaranteed. Among the interests of peasants and workers, there are the interests of the state and vice versa. Leaning too heavily on one side or the other will eventually harm both.

Those policies and measures of distribution and circulation which are outlined in the party Central Committee's second plenum resolution, thoroughly and profoundly manifest the guideline of eliminating bureaucratic centralism in state subsidies and gradually shifting to economic accounting and socialist business. This is a pressing demand of our national economy.

From what we have experienced in our lives over the years, we clearly see that if we continue to confine ourselves in the old mechanism or if we remain imprisoned by outdated viewpoints alien to life, we will have no escape.

This change in direction is the most important basis of the resolution that we have just approved. The shift to the relations of goods and money is relatively prevalent. The state will sell agricultural materials to and buy paddy from the peasants according to the principles of genuine consensus and equal prices, both within and without economic contracts. The sale of materials by the state to the industrial, small-industry, and handicraft sectors at reasonable prices; the removal of obstacles to broaden the flow of goods; the reduction of subsidies in the state budget; the monetarization of wages on a large scale as well as the gradual restoration of real wages; the shifting to monetary business by banks; and so forth are the new steps toward making this change in direction possible.

The measure of broadening the circulation of goods by removing restrictions on transportation and marketing has produced great and immediate effects in many localities, especially Ho Chi Minh City. According to reports submitted to the Secretariat, the flow of rice transported by peasants in the delta provinces to the city has reached hundreds of metric tons a day; and the price of rice has dropped by more than 5 dong per kilogram. Various state rice retail outlets have reported a decrease in their sale volume as compared with past months. This is possible thanks to the assistance from the rice market outside -- a very important force having a regulating effect on the supply-demand relationship that we cannot consider lightly. Along with rice, the prices of some other items have also gone down. The scarcity of many types of goods has been initially overcome. Obviously, when our economic decisions are consistent with the objective law of the goods-money relationship, they will be easily accepted and unleash great potentials.

In the relations of accounting and business, the key point is that we must fully master the great source of loan assets from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. If this source of capital is used to cover state subsidies in return for the delivery of products, as we have long been doing, it will not bring about the results that we expect. We must not only prevent this source of capital from slipping away, but must also put it into accounting and business in each production and business establishment as well as in the entire national economy as a whole along the line of actively collecting repayments by installments, considerably reducing state subsidization for business losses, and advancing toward eliminating this altogether as businesses show a profit. This is a fierce struggle not only in the field of theoretical concepts but also in the field of practical economic management -- from planning, mechanism, and decisionmaking to apparatus organization and cadres. Drastic and uniform changes must be realized in all of these work activities.

Regarding organization in particular, urgent efforts must be made to rearrange the supplies and goods business network along the line of reducing intermediary links and directly reaching the consumers via the shortest way possible. At the same time, it is necessary to deal with the surplus personnel of the administrative sector, including administrative personnel of the production sector, by applying the wage contract format and creating favorable material conditions for those subjected to reduction in force to find jobs useful for society in the production and service sectors. On the other hand, business organizations must be organized at an early date on the basis of self-accounting -- from corporations trading in grain to corporations engaging in domestic trade, supply organizations, foreign trade corporations, banks, and communication and transportation organizations.

By thoroughly grasping the fundamental spirit explained above and by concretizing it in each specific action, it is certain that we will succeed in realizing the four reductions -- namely reducing the rate of inflation, reducing the pace of price increases, reducing the rate of budget overexpenditure, and reducing the difficulties facing wage-earners, members of the army and public security forces, retirees, and the laboring people in both urban and rural areas.

Accomplishing this is the basic condition for liberating production forces, gradually narrowing the imbalance between goods and money, helping to gradually stabilize the socioeconomic situation, and thus realizing Lenin's teaching that it is necessary to quickly stop the magic trick of printing money to spend at will.

Dear comrades, the process of working out a resolution is a difficult struggle, but it will be an even more difficult struggle to implement this resolution and apply it to life. Here, it involves organization and guidance over implementation. The most decisive factor is that each member of the party Central Committee should think, speak, and act in accordance with the resolution; and that unanimity should be achieved from top to bottom within the party as well as among the masses by and large. This is our strength.

We must deeply and broadly explain to cadres, party members, and the masses the viewpoints and objectives of this resolution in realization of the motto "let the people know, discuss, act, and supervise." All work should be done this way. This applies all the more to the complex and difficult field of distribution and circulation. Only on this basis can mutual trust be developed between the people and the party in order to launch a seething mass revolutionary movement. We must make it clear for the people to understand that although the resolution of this party Central Committee plenum is an important step of progress, it cannot change the entire situation at one time. No miracles can satisfactorily overcome all at once the bad situation and difficulties that have accumulated over the years. It is necessary to undo this one step at a time and advance toward stabilizing the situation within a few years. If we rely on the masses, cadres, and party members, no difficult problems are insurmountable when correct policies have been adopted.

We must also note that it will not be easy to implement the resolution of the party Central Committee's second plenum. We have to struggle against conservative and sluggish viewpoints that display an aversion to renovation; and, at the same time, have to guard against the impatient and hasty mentality that favors precipitate actions without considering the steps involved. No less dangerous and harmful is the extremist attitude of stressing only one aspect such as touting the goods-money relations but neglecting planning or vice versa, interpreting the policy to fully employ market relations in favor of the spontaneously developed market while neglecting efforts to consolidate and strengthen the organized market, and applying agreed-upon prices in trading transactions at will in disregard of the state's guiding and managerial role. Theoretically, no one denies the identity between democracy and centralization as well as between the center and the localities. In practice, however, these two aspects have often been separated from and, even worse, pitted against each other.

To implement this resolution successfully we must continue to struggle against bureaucratic centralization, restrictiveness, and alienation from the vivid realities of the masses which result in the adoption of rigid and coercive decisions; and at the same time, we must denounce the manifestations of liberalism, arbitrariness, disorganization, and indiscipline that weaken centralized and unified leadership. Our state absolutely does not tolerate departmental and local interests that are detrimental to the national interests. At the same time, we must definitely avoid the situation in which the center's interests are cited as the reason to limit the localities' capability for accumulation and thus, paralyze their initiative and creativity; for the general consequence of this would be to weaken the common interests of both the center and the localities.

On the other hand, the struggle to implement the party Central Committee's second plenum resolution must necessarily be closely linked with the movement to purify the party and the state apparatus and to combat negative phenomena. In the near future, the Political Bureau will issue a resolution on this issue.

We must take the most severe actions against cadres, whatever their position, who act at variance with the resolution, engage in corrupt practices and under-the-counter dealings, and become degenerate and degraded; and duly punish speculators, hoarders, smugglers, and black marketeers.

All instruments of the mass media such as newspapers and radio stations should encourage the public to condemn acts that infringe upon party and state policies and violate the law so as to positively contribute to the struggle against negativism. Legal organs of the state should promptly prosecute violators before the law in order to firmly uphold discipline and the law of the state.

People's inspection organs, which represent the people's right to mastery, should undertake close and deep investigations aimed at detecting, denouncing, and dealing with erroneous and negative acts within the state apparatus as warranted by their authority in order to protect the people's legitimate interests.

Following this plenum, the Secretariat and the Council of Ministers' standing body must quickly initiate the implementation of the plenum resolution. In the spirit of providing concentrated guidance befitting a campaign, it is necessary to closely monitor the development of the situation, discover and remedy mistakes, and supplement and perfect the measures already promulgated by making preliminary and final reviews of each step to be taken. The important point is that efforts must be made on a timely basis and as quickly as possible to institutionalize into specific policies and regulations on the state plane the resolutions of the party.

As you know, comrades, our plenum has only decided on the major viewpoints. Much work still remains to be done to concretize these viewpoints. The Political Bureau, the Secretariat, and the Council of Ministers' standing body will provide guidance on what we must continue to do, especially with regard to the perfection of specific plans. Nevertheless, the localities and sectors should not wait for the center to make all the necessary decisions before they start implementing the resolution, they should go ahead and do whatever is already clear and can be done right away. Matters that are beyond their authority should be reported to higher echelons for instructions.

Dear comrades, the goals, orientations, and major viewpoints concerning the pressing issues of distribution and circulation have been decided upon and approved with a high degree of unanimity at this plenum. With a great will and resolution, the party Central Committee is deeply aware of its responsibility before the entire party and people and pledges its efforts to translate the center's resolution into reality, score successes at the very first step, and generate general confidence and enthusiasm so as to meet the people's expectations.

I would like to end here and declare the party Central Committee's second plenum closed.

HO CHI MINH CITY ENTERPRISE AUTONOMY PROVISIONS

OW151547 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 15 -- The people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City has issued Decision 62 on the autonomy in production and business for economic enterprises under the management of the city, precincts or district.

The decision stipulates that these enterprises must adopt the system of socialist economic accounting and self-procurement in assets for reproduction, enlarged reproduction and modernization, fulfill their obligations toward the state, improve the life of its personnel, and strengthen their infrastructures.

The director of the enterprise has to work out appropriate plans to make the maximum use of the capacity of the enterprise on the basis of a firm knowledge of the needs of society and of the home and foreign markets. The enterprise has to deliver to the state the products according to the prescribed quantity and norms. It may use its remaining capacity to produce extra-programme goods in accordance with the needs of society in each period, for delivery to state-designed consumer units. The enterprise is encouraged to organize or participate in joint ventures with other economic units inside or outside the country in order to make full use of its capacity.

The director is vested with the responsibility and power to manage the fixed property supplied by the state or acquired by itself. He may purchase new equipment or renew the fixed property to meet the needs of production, may decide the plan of modernizing the manufacturing technology to improve the quality, lower the cost, buy foreign or home-made equipment with its own fund, with loans or funds jointly owned with another enterprise.

The enterprise has the right to buy or sell manufacturing licences, acquire new technologies and sign contracts with scientists and technicians inside or outside the country to increase the quality of its products. The director, through the advisory board of the enterprise may award unlimited bonuses and even invention diplomas to the authors of innovations that bring about high economic results. He may employ specialists in the country and overseas Vietnamese as technical advisors and managers. The enterprise may propose to the city to hire foreign experts and managers under the common regulations of the state and the city.

The enterprise may borrow foreign currency to import materials for production and has to take responsibility for repayment. The sales of commodities made from materials acquired through joint ventures with foreign countries shall be decided by the city and effected through economic contracts. The director has the right to decide the personnel of the managing apparatus of the enterprise. He may decide on the recruitment, assignment and training of the workforce in accordance with the needs of the development of production and has the responsibility to assure the payment of salaries to its employees. The enterprise may sign on additional working hands on a provisional basis.

It may send, at its own expenditures, its workers or cadres to foreign countries to practise, learn new techniques of production and methods of management.

All the state-owned enterprises are encouraged to produce more goods for export replacements for imported goods and to cut down on the import of products that can be made in the country. The enterprises, producing goods for export have the right to contact foreign markets and to sign economic contracts with foreign countries according to the stipulations of the municipal people's committee.

BRIEFS

GOODS EXCHANGES WITH USSR -- Last year the Soviet Union and Vietnam exchanged goods worth 1.6 billion rubles, an increase of 150 million rubles compared with 1985. [Summary] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Apr 87 BK]

SOLDIERS OCCUPY MANILA ARMY HEADQUARTERS

OW180255 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 18 KYODO -- Some 50 soldiers, who have apparently rebelled, forced their way into the Army base in a Manila suburb and occupied the Army headquarters building early Saturday, Capital Regional Command Deputy Chief Col. Emiliano Templo said in a radio interview.

The soldiers, riding in a civilian flatbed truck, rammed through the gates of Fort Bonifacio and immediately overpowered the guards. The soldiers went straight to the Army headquarters building, Templo said in an interview with radio station DZMM.

The soldiers were led by a certain Sgt. Librado, who used to serve as a member of the Presidential Security Command under deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, who was ousted in a civilian-backed military revolt that swept President Corason Aquino to power.

Mutineers Demand Resignation

OW180523 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 18 KYODO -- Rebel soldiers who occupied the Army headquarters building in the Army base in suburban Manila Saturday demanded the government of President Corason Aquino to turn over power to the military, a rebel leader said in a radio interview.

The officer, who identified himself only as Col. Avila, said they initially had 80 men when they rammed through the gates of Fort Bonifacio, but now claim to have "over a thousand," and more troops "from other units" are coming to their support.

"I believe we are controlling the entire Fort Bonifacio and we are not going to stop until we finish off with all the yellow sympathizers," Avila said over station DZRH.

Asked what their demands are, Avila replied, "Our demands are of course to let the people in Malacanang (presidential palace) turn over the authority to the military for the time being."

"We hope that we can do this without resistance from the yellow army," Avila said, referring to the color yellow associated with Aquino's fight against ousted President Ferdinand Marcos.

He identified his group as "loyalist," a term for Marcos loyalist supporters still resisting the Aquino government that took over following the civilian-backed military revolt last year.

Avila said there was shooting in their early-dawn storming of the army base.

"What we are fighting for is not for our own interest but for the interest of the entire nation because as you know, our country now is exercising communist principles that we have been fighting for so many years," he said.

In an interview with another radio station, Capital Regional Command Deputy Chief Col. Emiliano Templo said a "dialogue" is underway between the soldiers and Army operations Chief Col. Arturo Enrile.

Aquino's Presidential Security Group was placed on red alert and gates leading to the presidential palace and the nearby street where Aquino lives is being guarded by three tanks while the palace itself is surrounded by about 30 soldiers.

"The situation is now fully under the control (of Gen. Canieso) and right now the dialogue is going on," Templo said in a broadcast at around 10 a.m. Saturday.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos has ordered all telephone lines to the building cut off to isolate the group which reportedly attempted to call for support from other troops by phone.

Armed Forces Spokesman Col. Honesto Isleta said the soldiers had intended to free about 30 soldiers detained inside the Army base for their involvement in the January 26 foiled coup attempt.

He said nobody was hurt in the incident.

Templo aired an appeal to motorists to avoid coming near Fort Bonifacio, which is located behind two plush residential subdivisions in suburban Makati.

Templo also asked citizens to report any movements by soldiers and armed civilians in the capital.

Details of Mutiny Given

HK180714 Hong Kong AFP in English 0649 GMT 18 Apr 87

[By Cecil Morella]

[Text] Manila, April 18 (AFP) -- The Philippine Armed Forces crushed a military mutiny Saturday, leaving one rebel dead and two people wounded after a gunbattle inside Army headquarters in suburban Manila.

Armed Forces Chief Fidel Ramos said a rebel was killed, two were captured and about 52 surrendered eight-and-a-half hours after 13 mutineers broke into Fort Bonifacio before dawn to free 108 soldiers jailed at the camp stockade.

The detainees were awaiting court martial proceedings in connection with a foiled coup attempt against President Corason Aquino in January that was allegedly backed by her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos.

"The situation is normal in the rest of the country," General Ramos told a news conference, adding that the participants would be investigated under the military justice system.

"We do not see any further action that will take place here in Metro Manila or the rest of the country in so far as this mutiny by renegade troops is concerned. However we are very much on the alert to prevent any further action on their part," he said.

Gen. Ramos said the attackers were led by Sergeant Ernesto Librado, a member of Mr. Marcos's Presidential Security Group who had been on unauthorized leave since the former president fell in a popular uprising in February 1986. He said the attack began at 3:45 a.m. (1945 GMT Friday), as the rest of this predominantly Roman Catholic nation observed the Easter holiday.

The attackers rammed through the gates of the sprawling camp in suburban Manila aboard a civilian truck, and a total of 42 detainees and some "camp insiders" joined the mutiny, Gen. Ramos said.

After freeing them, the rebels attempted to escape through the same gate but found it blocked, forcing them to take refuge in the nearby Army headquarters building, taking some civilians and "a couple of officers" returning home from duty as hostages, he added.

Troops loyal to Mrs. Aquino surrounded the building along with some armored vehicles, and 10 rebels surrendered after the warning shots were fired but the rest were adamant, forcing Army Chief Major General Rodolfo Canieso to order an assault, Gen. Ramos said.

"The building was finally cleared at 12:15 (0415 GMT)," eight-and-a-half hours after the raid began, Gen. Ramos added.

One of the officers taken hostage, a Navy captain, was slightly wounded along with a civilian, while three other civilians "fainted," the Armed Forces chief said.

Mrs. Aquino was kept informed of the situation all the time, a presidential spokesman, Danilo Goso, was quoted by the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) as saying.

Gen. Ramos said the military had monitored a radio broadcast that said the mutineers were demanding that Malacanang Presidential Palace be turned over to the military, but he did not know whether this was a genuine demand or a prank.

He said Sgt. Librado is a member of the Guardians foundation, a banned military fraternity, but added that the founders of the Guardians had assured him that the organisation itself was not connected with the raid.

It was not immediately established whether Mr. Marcos, now living in exile in Hawaii, was involved in the plot to free the mutineers. Mrs. Aquino has survived three coup attempts, all of them mounted by troops allegedly loyal to the former president, in her first year in power.

Asked if the raid was connected with a military coup, Gen. Ramos said "it still has to be verified."

The latest mutiny was preceded by a flurry of reports last week about an alleged plot to take over a school, military camps and television stations by a group of pro-Marcos non-commissioned officers led by two sergeants including Sgt. Librado.

Defense Secretary Rafael Ilete had downplayed the reports as "just rumors," but he and Gen. Ramos admitted having mobilized half of the troops stationed in the capital to secure threatened facilities.

The mutiny occurred as campaigning for the May 11 national elections approached the home stretch.

Meanwhile, PNA reported that some 120 men in military uniform shot up the provincial headquarters of the paramilitary constabulary in Cabanatuan City north of Manila at about the same time that the rebels attacked Fort Bonifacio.

A sentry was wounded by the attackers, who were aboard two vehicles and who were using Armalite and Kalashnikov assault rifles, PNA said.

It was not immediately known whether the two incidents were connected.

Military spokesmen here could not immediately confirm the report.

Details on Surrender

OW180549 Tokyo KYODO in English 0539 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 18 KYODO -- Rebel soldiers who occupied the Army headquarters building in the Army base Saturday morning apparently in a bid to force President Corason Aquino to step down surrendered following negotiations with military officials, a senior military officer said.

Col. Emiliano Templo, deputy chief of the Capital Regional Command, said in a radio interview that the soldiers gave up peacefully after they rammed through the camp gates of Fort Bonifacio using a civilian truck at early dawn.

In a press conference in nearby Villamor Air Base, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos said one former soldier who belonged to what he called as a "mutinous renegade group" was killed and a Navy captain and a civilian were slightly injured in the dawn occupation.

Templo said the soldiers, originally numbering 45, were given an ultimatum to surrender at around 11:30 a.m. by Army Commander Maj. Gen. Rodolfo Caniego.

The group, led by Sgt. Ernesto Librado, asked for an hour to discuss the surrender details with his group but came out of the building before the hour was over. Another leader of the group, who identified himself only as Col. Avila, called radio station DZRH and said the rebels were demanding Aquino to turn over powers to the military.

Templo had earlier identified Librado as a former member of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos' Presidential Security Command who been absent without leave since last year.

"Our demands are of course to let the people in Malacanang (presidential palace) turn over the authority to the military for the time being," Avila said.

"We do not give any credence to this demand," Ramos said in reference to Avila's statement. He added that the rebels entered the camp in a bid to free about 100 soldiers and officers jailed in Fort Bonifacio for involvement in a coup attempt last January.

He said that the incident could either be a jailbreak attempt or a mutiny if the soldiers involved were still in active duty.

Ramos on Rebellion

HK180526 Hong Kong AFP in English 0524 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Manila, April 18 (AFP) -- The Philippine Armed Forces crushed a military mutiny Saturday, leaving one soldier dead and two people wounded, Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos said.

The rebellion has been crushed "with the minimal number of casualties," Gen. Ramos said, some eight hours after rebel troops raided the Army headquarters of Fort Bonifacio in Suburban Manila at dawn.

Gen. Ramos said that 13 soldiers tried to free some 108 troops jailed at the camp stockade awaiting court martial in connection with a military rebellion in January, but only a few joined them.

The rebels had taken hostages including several civilians and a couple of officers who were just leaving the camp, he added.

A total of 45 mutineers surrendered, including the attackers and the released prisoners, he said.

One soldier, apparently a member of the raiding party, was killed, an officer and a civilian were slightly wounded, and three civilians "fainted," Gen. Ramos said. [passage omitted]

Gen. Ramos said the rebels would be tried in the same way as the rebellion plotters in January.

Asked if the raid was connected with a military coup, he said "it still has to be verified."

Aquino Issues Statement

OW181303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Manila, April 18 KYODO -- One former soldier was killed as government troops forced about 50 rebel soldiers to surrender at a suburban Army base following their bid to free colleagues jailed in connection with last January's coup attempt. [passage omitted]

[Philippine Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fidel] Ramos said that he cannot foresee any further action by authorities in connection with the attempt of the "mutinous renegade group."

All military camps in the country, however, were placed on alert and troops tightened security around the Malacanang Presidential Palace.

Road blocks were placed along streets leading to the palace while an armored personnel carrier was parked at the president's residence backed up by police. Four tanks were also on standby on the palace grounds.

The possible link of the mutiny against the Aquino government to any past coup attempts has yet to be verified, Ramos said. [passage omitted]

"A few shots by way of persuasion" were fired said Ramos, prompting the holdouts to surrender one by one. A former soldier identified as Sgt. Toto de Guzman was killed in a brief exchange of gunfire which followed the warning shots.

In an Easter message released by the presidential palace three hours after the mutiny was foiled, Aquino said her government will pursue peace "with more caution and skepticism but always in the same sincerity as in the past."

"No one can convince us that the point is reached when we should give up completely and turn the faith of our nation irrevocably to a decision of arms," she said in a statement. The statement did not mention categorically the incident which hardly stirred Metro Manilans from their five-day Easter holidays.

Press Undersecretary Danilo Gozo said Aquino is "safe" and "was not worried at all" by the incident. He said she will continue her weekend rest at her residence fronting the presidential palace while she receives regular updates on the incident.

19 Mutineers Missing

HK200340 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday [April 19] ordered the arrest and detention of all the military personnel who participated in the attempt to free the 108 soldiers jailed at Fort Bonifacio for the abortive January 27 coup. Gen Ramos also ordered the filing of charges against any civilian who helped the renegade troops [words indistinct] Army headquarters at Fort Bonifacio last Saturday. The attack at Fort Bonifacio was led by Sergeant Ernesto Librado of the defunct Presidential Security Command.

Meanwhile, the military has failed to account for 19 of the 40 soldiers who tried, with outside help, to escape on Saturday from Fort Bonifacio, the Army headquarters where they have been jailed to await a court martial trial for a coup last January. The 19 were missing from the official list of recaptured jail-breakers, Armed Forces Spokesman Colonel Honesto Isleta informed the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY today. Isleta said he had no idea where the 19 could be, saying he does not know what happened and that they may still be hiding inside the camp, kept by sympathizers, or they may have escaped. Isleta said the investigators were looking into reports that the 19 indeed got away and were on their way to join their comrades in Fort Magsaysay, an Army training camp in Laur Town, Nueva Ecija, where the bulk of the mutineers of the January 27th coup had come from.

Saturday before dawn, 11 renegade soldiers crashed a civilian (?10-wheeler) through the main door of Fort Bonifacio in Makati to free their 108 comrades jailed for the January mutiny.

TRADITIONAL ALLIANCE WITH U.S. TO BE CHANGED

HK180041 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Foreign affairs Under Secretary Jose Engles announced yesterday [April 17] a change in Philippine policy toward the United States. Engles said the policy will stress independence from the traditional alliance with the United States. However, Under Secretary Engles said, the Philippines will maintain its collaboration with the United States on mutual security. On other matters, such as non-intervention, decolonization, and human rights, Philippine policy will be independent from that of the United States.

Eagles cited manifestations of an independent Philippine policy in voting for the condemnation of Israel for occupying Arab lands, which the U.S. opposed. He also stressed that the Philippines now has a new policy on nuclear weapons, reflected in the new Constitution.

MNLF TERROR CAMPAIGN IN MANILA EXPOSED

HK180611 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] One hundred men from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) are coming to Manila to sow terror through bombing, arson and kidnapping, the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY [PNA] said yesterday, quoting a high officer at Camp Aguinaldo.

The PNA was shown a military intelligence report from Mindanao supporting the information, which gained further credence with MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari's reported threat to bring the southern conflict to Manila.

MNLF Information Officer Mahdin Jubaira, however, denied the allegation. "I think this is a well-orchestrated propaganda war from the military," he told the CHRONICLE in a telephone interview.

"We flatly deny that report," Jubaira added, "It has no basis at all. We are engaged in negotiations right now and we don't want to preempt any agreement by resorting to such things as the military has alleged"

For his part, Lt. Gen. Salvador Mison, Armed Forces vice chief of staff and commander of a new special unit for the defense of Metro Manila, said "we are ready any time." He did not, however, confirm or deny the information directly.

The Camp Aguinaldo source said the terrorist force "could well be on its way" and noted that that it had potential support from the more than 50,000 Muslims in the Islamic Center in Quiapo and a sizeable number elsewhere in the metropolis.

He said government officials were among the kidnapping targets, although he gave no names.

Misuari, the PNA source revealed further, was also engaged in a feverish military buildup, recruiting men and promising each \$1,000 upon enlistment.

Misuari has not denied that the MNLF relies for arms and money on certain Arab states. Only last month it received 2,405 pieces of weaponry from one of these contributors, the military learned. These weapons, it noted, included not only powerful Armalite and Soviet-made AK rifles but also light machineguns and anti-tank rockets.

The MNLF buildup follows the suspension of autonomy talks and sharp protests made publicly by Misuari, who has accused the Government of unfulfilled terms.

Misuari said the Government had agreed to set up a mechanism for full autonomy for the naturally rich island of Mindanao, which he claims to represent.

The government negotiators, Aquilino Pimentel Jr. and Agapito Aquino, have denied any such agreement saying Misuari has his own understanding of the terms, which they do not share.

In a joint press statement, they said, "Mr. Misuari's perception is that full autonomy has already been promised. Our perception is that the talks were to continue on (Misuari's) proposal subject to democratic processes."

But Misuari has consistently opposed a referendum or election to decide autonomy, saying Mindanao was for the Muslims by historical tradition. A referendum would mean a voice for non-Muslims who outnumber the Muslims six million to four million.

Misuari, in any case, appears prepared to agree to what Pimentel and Aquino propose as a solution by "democratic processes" for 10 out of the 23 Mindanao provinces. [passage omitted]

Military Ready For MNLF

HK180042 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] A high officer at Camp Aguinaldo, the Armed Forces headquarters, said yesterday [17 April] 100 select men from the MNLF are coming to Metro Manila to sow terror by bombing, arson, and kidnaping. But the MNLF civilian coordinator in Zamboanga City, (Ustace Zahin Jali), told the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY's (Salino Santos) there was no such plan. Armed Forces Vice Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Salvador Mison said the military is prepared to deal with a 100-men Muslim terrorist group reportedly coming to Metro Manila to sow terror. Mison said his unit is combat-ready, since it was formed earlier this year.

MARCOS LOYALISTS PICKET AT U.S. EMBASSY

HK201033 Hong Kong AFP in English 0921 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 20 (AFP) -- Commission of Elections (COMELEC) Commissioner Haydee Yorac said Monday that she would press deposed President Ferdinand Marcos' party to submit its evidence of an alleged government plan to rig forthcoming congressional elections.

Senate candidates of Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement (KBL) presented documents Sunday which they said were evidence of a plan to rig the elections with padded voters' lists and switching of ballots.

Miss Yorac said "we are very interested in looking at these documents."

If any COMELEC officials or candidates were involved in the alleged fraud then COMELEC would file charges against them, she added.

She denied KBL charges that Comelec itself was behind the planned fraud, saying that the documents "did not come from us."

Meanwhile, pro-Marcos sympathizers launched Monday a picket campaign in front of the U.S. Embassy here in an effort to induce Washington to bring Mr. Marcos back to the Philippines.

"We will come back every day," Marcos loyalist Annie Ferrer told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, as she led some 100 people in a rally in front of the U.S. Embassy.

The Reagan administration has consistently stated that Mr. Marcos, exiled in Hawaii since February 1986, is free to leave the United States but the Aquino government has barred him from returning to the Philippines.

Marcos loyalists maintain he was kidnapped and forcibly taken to Hawaii.

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON SENATE ELECTION PROSPECTS

HK180719 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 18 Apr 87 p 4

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "Survey Shows Laban, GAD Bets in Top 16 Slots"]

[Text] Government-commissioned political surveys indicate the election of a strong opposition sector in the revived Senate. The rosiest of three studies on country-wide political trends showed the first 16 slots in the "Winners' Circle" equally split between the pro-administration Lakas ng Bayan coalition bets and the candidates of the opposition Grand Alliance for Democracy [GAD]. As of last weekend, the next eight places, all closely contested, are about evenly divided between the two major coalitions, with one aspirant from the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) reportedly safely ensconced within the "Magic Twenty-four."

A Malacanang "insider" permitted to pursue the "favorable" listing but could not take down notes reports that the pro-administration contingent virtually assured of election consists of the following: Agapito "Butz" Aquino, Neptali Gonzales, Raul Manglapus, John Osmena, Alberto Romulo, Jovito Salonga, Rene Saguisag and Leticia Shahani. Their opposite numbers include Juan Ponce Enrile, Blas F. Ople, Eva Kalaw, Homobono Adaza, Francisco "Kit" Tatad, Vicente "Teng" Puyat, Alejandro Almendras and Joseph Estrada.

In the melee that is a spin-off of the major battle, the contest for the last eight Senate seats had boiled down among Edgardo Angara, Ernesto Maceda, Orly Mercado, and Teofisto Guingona, for the Lakas ng Bansa, and Arturo Tolentino, Roy Golez and Rene Espina, running under the aegis of the Grand Alliance. Not too surprisingly, KBL candidate Rafael Recto is listed well ahead of the others in this group, according to the survey. Recto's chances of making to the Senate is reportedly enhanced by strong affinity, as lawyer for the deposed President Marcos, with the Ilocanos especially those from Ilocos Norte. Bearing a distinguished family name is not hurting his bid for a Senate seat, it is explained.

Sources claim that dominance and control of the Senate is a toss-up, that is, it could tilt in favor of the administration or against it, depending on how well the administration's apparatuses perform during the May 11 polling. The prospect is not at all pleasing in the eyes of President Aquino. Palace visitors say the President is bitterly opposed to the election of Enrile, Adaza and Espina, who could in her view stir trouble for her administration, and former deputy defense minister Wilson Gamboa, for defecting to the Grand Alliance.

The President's apprehensions about a possibly strong and articulate opposition in the Senate is well grounded, Ople admits in discussing a post-election situation. Mirroring the American experience, he points out, the postures of Congress and the White House "is essentially adversarial." Every government decision will be the product of negotiation, if there is a substantial opposition in one or the other chamber of the legislative branch. Congress could demand appointments from Malacanang in exchange for approval of the national budget. The system of political patronage would then be revived.

A strong opposition in the Senate would be anathema to the President. President Aquino perceives the election of oppositionists to the Senate as prelude to trouble. A political analyst holds that an Adaza or Espina or Enrile in the Upper Chamber would open the floodgates of investigations into real or imagined irregularities. Their first focus would be on the President's family and relatives. Mrs Aquino and close relatives would then be living in a veritable fishbowl.

Giving vent to presidential ambitions, opposition leaders must occupy the headlines that a sensation-hungry media would almost certainly give. For the newspapers, fighting over a stagnant market, need sensational cannon fodder coming out of Senate investigations. The President's armor of sincerity would then show little cracks that could widen and spread with a major scandal involving close relatives. Her own handpicked senators would be unable to go to her side. And enamored with the idea that they can aspire to the presidency having been elected in a nationwide election, they might themselves take advantage of her plight for their aggrandisement.

REBELS ATTACK POLICE STATION, MILITARY OUTPOST

HK161554 Hong Kong AFP in English 1549 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 16 (AFP) -- Communist guerrillas attacked a police station and a military detachment in an island east of here, leaving three people dead, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said here Thursday.

A policeman was killed by a grenade blast and another captured by some 100 New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas who attacked the police headquarters of Polillo Town Wednesday, PNA said.

The rebels launched a simultaneous and apparently coordinated attack on a military outpost near Burdeos Town, some 20 kilometers (12.5 miles) south of Polillo, but were repulsed by government troops who killed two of the raiders, it added, citing the local military.

Both towns are on the small island also named Polillo, some 100 kilometers (60 miles) east of Manila.

The military command in the region has ordered the Navy to patrol the waters of Polillo to prevent the raiders from escaping to the nearby Bicol region south of the island, PNA added.

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